

Libyan Troop Pullout From Chad Reported

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Libyan troops stationed along Chad's border with Sudan are withdrawing along with those stationed around the Chadian capital of N'djamena, according to reports Thursday citing the Chadian chief of staff, Col. Ngolagbye Allafi.

The pullout of the 4,000 to 10,000 Libyan troops in Chad began "immediately" in both areas after the withdrawal order was received from Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qaddafi, the French news agency Agence France Presse said, quoting Col. Allafi.

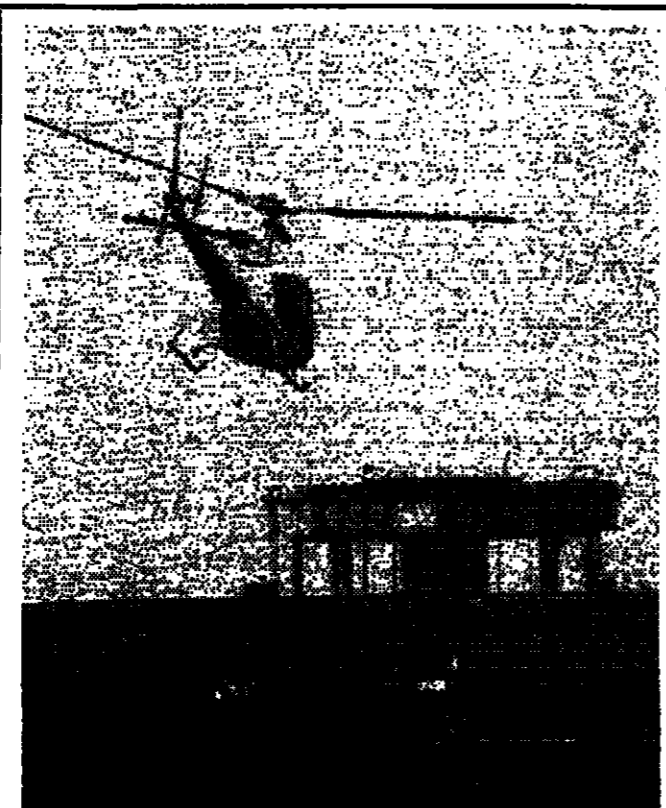
French officials, meanwhile, confirmed that Libyan armored cars and troops had been flown out of N'djamena. The officials said that the operation had been

carried out Wednesday by Soviet-built IL-18 transport planes, but could give no estimates concerning the number of Libyan troops involved.

The Libyan forces intervened in Chad's civil war last December, at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei, to help him defeat the insurgent forces of former Defense Minister Hissène Habré. Mr. Habré withdrew from N'djamena and initiated a guerrilla insurrection in eastern Chad, with the support of Sudan.

On Tuesday, however, the rebels announced that Mr. Habré had ordered a unilateral cease-fire and said that the guerrillas were ready to negotiate a solution to the Chadian conflict.

Libyan troops evacuated the towns of Guercia, Adre and Liba in less than 48 hours and were withdrawing from Abeche, Chad's third-largest city, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of N'djamena, according to the reports cited by AFP.



A helicopter sets down over a strike-bound Manchester factory during a raid to retrieve a defense contract order.

Owner Uses Copter to Raid Picketed U.K. Motor Plant

The Associated Press

MANCHESTER — The owner of a strike-bound factory besieged by 250 pickets launched a commando-style raid on the plant with masked men and helicopters to "liberate" an order of electric motors worth \$2.25 million (\$4.2 million).

Pickets watched as two helicopters swept over their ranks outside the Laurence Scott and Electro Motors plant in this northern city, landed on the factory car park inside and let out nine masked men wearing commando-style clothing.

The men loaded the six motors into the helicopters and flew them out. The men and helicopters had been hired privately.

The motors, part of a defense contract for nuclear submarines, had been left unfinished because of the dispute. The Defense Ministry denied prior knowledge of the raid.

About 100 policemen kept the pickets at bay during the two-hour raid. The pickets had stopped all movement in and out of the factory since September over a threat to cut the number of workers.

Dennis Barr, a shop steward, said afterward: "It was like a scene from a Hollywood jail-break movie. Suddenly, the two helicopters dropped from the skies and out of them poured these masked men looking like SAS troops. We were staggered."

The SAS is the Special Air Service British commando unit.

One of the strikers, Walter Seaton, said: "It was a frightening sight to see all these masked men running about."

The owner of the factory, Arthur Snape, commented: "There comes a point where sensible negotiation is no longer possible. We reached that situation."

A statement by shop stewards called it "a new development in industrial relations, an Entebbe-type commando raid" used to break union power" and send us back to the 1930s."

Police Chief Superintendent Harry Lawrence said that "as far as I am concerned, from a police point of view, the operation was a success because there was no damage, no one hurt and no arrests."

Deficit Urged On Reagan

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when he requested an additional \$13 billion of spending cuts in 1982 and \$3 billion of revenues from a half-dozen measures to tighten particular provisions of the tax code. The causes for the uncertainty have been the deterioration of the economic outlook, which means a prospect of lower future revenues, and the resistance in Republican congressional ranks to accepting the budget cuts.

Further friction between Congress and the president is expected when Mr. Reagan submits his proposals for tightening up on individual benefits, or entitlements, and for achieving a \$21-billion cut in the use of U.S. government loan guarantees.

Friction Over Cuts

The cut list on loan guarantees was to be published Wednesday but was pulled back by the White House at the last minute without explanation. There has been much friction over these cuts within the executive branch and between the administration and Congress.

One indication of White House discomfort came in the disclosure by a high administration official that estimates of economic growth in 1982 range from 0 to 2 percent. That range, especially the lower end, is quite different from the 3.4 percent growth rate predicted July 15 in the formal midyear budget review.

Similarly, administration officials said the range of probable budget deficits in fiscal 1984, which ends Sept. 30, 1984, was \$40 billion to \$110 billion, with \$150 billion an outside figure from the Office of Management and Budget that Treasury officials regarded as unlikely.

Participants in the 45-minute meeting of the so-called "four wise men" with the president and his senior economic aides said the four were fully agreed on two points — that the 1981 tax cuts should not be modified or delayed and that a sustained effort to shrink spending was the best long-term strategy for steady reduction of the budget deficit.

DEATH NOTICE

HOWARD BARCLAY BAILEY, a former diplomat, prominent in aviation circles, died in Paris, November 4, where he has resided since 1964.

Korchnoi and Karpov Adjourn Chess Game

The Associated Press

MERANO, Italy — The 13th game of the world chess title match between the champion, Anatoly Karpov, and the challenger, Viktor Korchnoi, was adjourned Thursday. Experts said Mr. Korchnoi had a strong position and would probably win.

Mr. Korchnoi and Mr. Karpov will resume play Friday. A victory would be a strong boost for Mr. Korchnoi, who trails 4-1 in the match. The first player to win six games will take the title. Draws do not count.

Reagan Orders Haig, Allen To Cease Internal Feuding

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"definitive action." According to this source, the president made it clear to all parties involved that he does not want such public expressions to continue. It was unclear, however, whether the president bolstered this warning with a statement of what will happen to the offending party in the event that the hostilities resume.

Mr. Haig telephoned Mr. Reagan shortly before telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday that "both the president and I recognize that these reports can be harmful to the

House Unit Delays Jonestown Inquiry

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Citing legal complications, a House panel has canceled plans to hold a public inquiry into the performance of State Department officials in the case of the mass murder-suicide in Jonestown, Guyana, on Nov. 18, 1978.

Rep. Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, said Wednesday that the panel had been anxious to proceed with the Jonestown probe as part of two days of hearings on the U.S. consular service.

But he said that the Jonestown-related portion of the hearings would be deferred indefinitely in view of a number of legal cases pending in the Guyana incident.

At one point Mr. Haig reportedly believed that White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d was behind derogatory reports about him. But the secretary of state has said, after confronting Mr. Baker with this charge, that he now does not think Mr. Baker is the man. Mr. Haig has also told national security adviser Allen, his most frequent combatant, that he does not believe Mr. Allen is the culprit.

This has left some of the president's advisers wondering among themselves just whom, if anyone, Mr. Haig had in mind.

In fact, the offending party in what Mr. Haig perceives as a campaign to discredit him may be both everyone and no one within the presidential senior staff.

U.S. House May Upset NATO Missile Plans

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress may disrupt the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. long-range theater missiles in Western Europe by refusing to approve enough money this year to begin production of the nuclear warhead for the missile.

Members of both houses have become critical of the program because of its sharply escalating costs, the problems of pushing its development to make its deployment date in December, 1983, and growing sentiment in Europe against acceptance of the weapons.

Last July, the House cut \$41 million from funding for the ground-launched Cruise missile warhead after the Appropriations Committee reported "additional tests are warranted" for the nuclear device and the "planned production rate is unrealistic."

Although the Senate was expected to approve full funding of the Reagan administration's plan for the Cruise missile's nuclear warhead, congressional sources said it was doubtful there will be any reconciliation with the House before funds run out Nov. 20.

Thereafter, sources said, the entire Department of Energy nuclear weapon building program may have to proceed under a continuing resolution that would provide funds at the lowest level approved by either congressional body.

In the case of the Cruise missile, that would be the House figure, which cut \$15 million for special machine tools and \$26 million to start making parts for the warhead.

Some key Reagan administration officials believe that if the

United States cannot start stationing the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe by 1983, the entire plan might fall apart. Thus the administration can be expected to make a strong pitch to have these funds restored.

Several other nuclear weapons programs meant primarily for European deployments also stand to be affected.

The House cut \$35 million earmarked for the initiation of production of a new nuclear artillery shell for the 155mm gun. This program was part of a 1977 NATO buildup, pushed by the United States, to increase and modernize nuclear artillery in Europe.

Sweden Reports Soviet Sub May Carry Nuclear Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

Swedish military experts who examined the boat from the outside found it could not have been radiation perhaps remaining from a nuclear cargo carried earlier.

"This gives the whole affair a quite new dimension," said Mr. Falldin, who opposes even peaceful uses of nuclear power.

He said the Soviet Union refused to let Swedish interrogators inspect the torpedo hold of the submarine and that they did not deny there were nuclear warheads aboard. Mr. Falldin said this was taken as confirmation by the Swedish government that the sub was armed with nuclear weapons.

Swedish military specialists said that the presence of nuclear warheads on the submarine indicated that Soviet submarines other than those in its large fleet of nuclear-powered underwater craft apparently were cruising in the Baltic armed with nuclear weapons.

Sweden's commander in chief, Gen. Lennart Ljung, told reporters there was as much as 22 pounds of U-238 aboard and that it could have been armed as a protective shield around U-235, a main ingredient in nuclear arms. But he said the presence of U-235 could not be proved because the Soviets would not allow an onboard inspection of the hold.

Shortly before Mr. Falldin's news conference, Ambassador Mikhail Yakovlev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive another strongly worded protest from Foreign Minister Olof Ullsten. Mr. Ullsten said relations between Stockholm and Moscow had "strongly deteriorated."

Mr. Yakovlev said: "The matter is settled. I am fairly satisfied. I don't think this will affect the rela-

Swedish Reports Soviet Sub May Carry Nuclear Weapons

Check for Frogmen

An official of Sweden's naval staff, Evert Dahlen, said frogmen were ordered to check the propellers and hull of the submarine, which were believed to have been slightly damaged when the vessel went aground Oct. 27 about 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Karlskrona naval base.

On that day, the Swedish Navy was testing new anti-submarine defenses in the area. However, a navy spokesman said the tests had been under way for several weeks and he said he did not believe there was a direct connection between them and the Soviet intruder.

House Unit Delays Jonestown Inquiry

Concerns Expressed

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Shuttle May Be Delayed Two Weeks

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The space shuttle Columbia, grounded Wednesday because of "gunk" in the lubrication oil, will be launched no earlier than Wednesday and the flight could be delayed to the following week, the launch director said Thursday.

George Page said that the date for the second test flight will not be set until engineers inspect the two hydraulic system auxiliary power units that contain the gear box contamination.

He said that if the decision is merely to drain and flush out the system, astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly could fly as early as next Wednesday. If the decision is made to replace the units, "we're talking about the following week."

Iraq Offers a Month's Truce to Iran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein offered Iran a month-long cease-fire Thursday in observance of the Moslem holy month of Muharram, the Iraqi news agency reported.

A similar offer by Mr. Hussein during Ramadan in July was rejected by Iran. Muharram (meaning forbidden), is the first month of the Moslem lunar year. The new year, year 1402, began Oct. 29. Moslems are required to abstain from quarreling with each other during the holy month.

The offer was made in an address to the General Confederation of Arab Women in Baghdad. Mr. Hussein said Iraq was prepared for a monthlong truce if the Iranians did not want an open-ended cease-fire, the agency said.

Spanish Communists Suspend 56

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish Communist Party said Thursday that it had suspended 56 militants, including six members of its Central Committee, after they had expressed support for Basque Communist dissidents.

A party statement said that the 56 who were suspended included Manuel Azcarate, the party's foreign affairs spokesman, and member of parliament Pilar Brabo, both Central Committee members. Among the others were the first deputy mayor of Madrid, Eduardo Mangada, and three Madrid city councilors.

All 56 had sponsored a public meeting here Thursday presided by Roberto Lerzundi, the leader of the Basque Communist Party, who was disavowed by the national party over a proposed merger with radical Basque nationalists.

Dutch Coalition Government Revived

United Press International

THE HAGUE — The Dutch coalition government has been revived and will define its policies for the next four years in a statement to be issued on Nov. 16, Premier Andreas van Agt said Thursday.

His center-left Cabinet — made up of ministers from the Christian Democratic, Labor and Democrats 66 parties — resumed work Thursday after a 19-day crisis resulting from differences on economic policy. During an audience Wednesday, Queen Beatrix tore up the Cabinet's resignation of Oct. 16 and told Mr. van Agt to go back to work.

The queen's mediators said they had brought the feuding parties to a compromise that should allow efficient cooperation through the full four-year term of office.

Solidarity Sees New Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

jects put forward by the union which are important to all Poles."

Mr. Wales's statement said that he was a "cautious and vigilant optimist" about the future.

Marek Brunne, Solidarity's national spokesman, said the new negotiations would be extremely important and the union had to be fully prepared for them.

Grzegorz Palika, union economic negotiator, said at a news conference that the talks "could begin at the end of next week. Both sides are of the opinion that the talks should have a serious character and should be well prepared." But, he said, because of the deteriorating economy, "we cannot wait any longer."

The newspaper Zycie Warszawy said: "This unprecedented meeting between political, social and moral authorities may be of crucial importance for a quick establishment of a platform of national agreement."

The Catholic political association PAX said the meeting epitomized the idea of forming a "great coalition" — a proposal made in September by a PAX leader, Ryszard Reiff.

Despite optimism over the talks,

Hard-liners Assail Compromise

BERLIN (AP) — A hard-line Polish Communist group has sharply assailed the government's policy of compromise with Solidarity, terming the independent union "an openly counterrevolutionary organization," East Germany's official ADN news agency reported Thursday.

The agency quoted Wieslaw Wolczew, chairman of the Marxist-Leninist Seminar, as calling for a vigorous program against private enterprise in Poland as the only way to halt counterrevolution.

ADN said Mr. Wolczew referred to "counterrevolutionary potsch attempts" in East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.



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U.S. Parties Disagree on Implications of Election Results

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The election of 1981 proved a lot less than it cost. Taking comfort in a tiny and perhaps temporary margin, Republicans claimed a governorship in New Jersey to offset the one they lost in Virginia and then joined the Democrats and a host of other observers in reading more meaning into the returns than was evident to the naked eye.

New Jersey's latest unofficial but complete count Wednesday gave Republican Thomas H. Kean, the former Assembly speaker, a 1,158-vote margin over his Democratic opponent for governor, James J. Florio, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The two agreed to wait until next week when the vote is certified, to make any concession statements or victory boasts, and a state judge, acting at the request of outgoing Democratic Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, ordered state police to guard voting machines and absentee ballots in anticipation of a possible recount.

Offsetting Victory

If Mr. Kean's apparent margin survives the official canvass and likely recount, it would offset the loss Republicans suffered when their candidate for governor of Virginia, Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman, lost to Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb, a Democrat.

The contests in the two states set records for spending — and for the negativism of the advertising barrages.

President Reagan campaigned for both Mr. Kean and Mr. Coleman, but the White House tried to minimize the president's personal stake in the outcome.

"We just don't characterize it as a referendum on the president's policies," said deputy press secretary Larry Speakes. "They were statewide races driven by state issues."

But Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called Tuesday's voting "a serious political setback" for the president and contended that the results showed that "the Democrats are back on their feet."

Retained Control

Mr. Manatt pointed not only to the top-of-the-ticket sweep in Virginia, where Democrats had been shut out for 16 years, but to the retention of Democratic control of the legislatures in New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky and to the re-election of Democratic mayors in big cities from New York to Seattle.

"I feel much better than I did a year ago," Mr. Manatt said, noting that Tuesday's elections came on the anniversary of the Republicans' recapture of the White House and the

Senate. "... The coattail thing is relatively nonexistent."

Mr. Manatt's last point was endorsed by Richard Richards, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who said that "the performance of the candidate was paramount" in such high-visibility and high-spending races as the two governorships. "Coattails and party labels" are probably more important in legislative races, he said, claiming that national party advertising and organization work helped the GOP pick up five seats in the New Jersey Assembly and eight in the Virginia House of Delegates.

Importance Unclear

Actually, the importance of Reagan's coattails and national party efforts was unclear in both states. Rep. Florio told reporters, "I underestimated the influence of the president," when he chose to focus the closing phase of his campaign on attacking Mr. Reagan's budget cuts.

But Republican strategists said they decided to pull the Reagan endorsement ad of Mr. Kean off the air in the final week — despite polls showing the president's 57 percent approval rating — because they wanted to concentrate on the more profitable theme of "time for a change" from two decades of almost unbroken Democratic rule in Trenton.

In Virginia, Republicans chose to saturate the airwaves with the Reagan endorsement of Mr. Coleman and — as Mr. Richards conceded Wednesday — they believed on

the basis of White House pollster Richard Wirthlin's nightly surveys that the tactic was working well enough to avert what had seemed an almost certain victory for Mr. Robb.

'Smuggled Up'

Mr. Richards said Mr. Robb prevailed because he "smuggled up to the president" and "was perceived as the conservative candidate." But he also received 97 percent of a heavy black turnout in the Richmond area — in part, Democrats said, because of fears that a victory by Mr. Coleman would encourage political support in Washington for more Reagan budget cuts.

Mr. Richards said the Virginia outcome carried a warning that "any Republican running in an area with a substantial black vote stands in jeopardy of being defeated by the black vote." He said Republicans "have to do a better job" of selling the Mr. Reagan's program to blacks, but Mr. Manatt commented that "the more they explain their program, the more wise black citizens will understand it is not a program that will help them."

Nuclear power issues did not fare well in Tuesday's referenda in various states. Austin, Texas, voters overwhelmingly decided to end participation in the South Texas Nuclear Project, ending nine years of controversy. Washington state voters approved having the public vote on future financing of nuclear power construction, a move that was strongly opposed by the nuclear industry.

U.S. Appears to Return to Strong Position On Human Rights After Period of Inaction

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department, after a period of inaction and some early efforts to downgrade the issue, appears to have committed itself to a strong human rights policy in foreign affairs.

In a memorandum approved by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the State Department argues that the United States cannot hope to offer a credible alternative to either the Soviet Union and what it sees as the rising tide of neutralism unless it takes a strong position on political freedom and civil rights.

This policy approach implies, according to the memorandum, an evenhanded criticism of rights violations in all nations, including those friendly to the United States.

It was not clear Wednesday whether the State Department memorandum, dated Oct. 27, had been reviewed by the White House, which must approve policy statements. The extent to which the policy outline could be translated into action depends on White House support. The memorandum was linked, however, to the appointment of an assistant secretary for human rights. That appointment was made by President Reagan Oct. 30.

The definition of policy appears to be at least partly a response to domestic and foreign criticism of the Reagan administration, which has seemed reluctant to press human rights issues. The Carter administration, by contrast, had made rights considerations a major component of foreign policy.

"A human rights policy means trouble," the memorandum said, "for it means hard choices which may adversely affect certain bilateral relations. There is no escaping the credibility of our policy, for otherwise we would be simply coddling friends and criticizing foes," it said.

The statement of a strong human rights policy has come with the nomination of Elliott Abrams to the position of assistant secretary of state for international human rights affairs. The post, created in 1977, had never been filled by this administration. The nomination of Ernest W. Lefever, the administration's first nominee, was withdrawn in June after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected his candidacy.

Mr. Abrams, who is assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, will have to be confirmed in his new post by the Senate. His earlier confirmation hearings posed no problems for the 33-year-old lawyer, who has been described as a "neo-conservative" in the mold of Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat on whose staff Mr. Abrams served. He has also been an aide to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the Washington Democrat.

Change of Name
A spokesman for Mr. Abrams, said that he had been assured in talks with William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state, that there would be no downgrading of the Human Rights Bureau, contrary to reports that the division would lose power in a State Department reorganization.

At a meeting with a delegation of human rights lawyers late in September, Mr. Clark had said a departmental reorganization was under way that could result in a change of name for the bureau.

Any substantive change in the bureau's organization or functions would require congressional action.

According to the State Department memorandum, the United States human rights policy will follow these guidelines:

• The Soviet Union remains the major target of State Department concern. But the memorandum suggests that any attempts to match or challenge Soviet military power must be complemented by efforts in international organizations to portray the Soviet Union as repressive in contrast to free societies.

• Friendly nations must not be allowed to escape criticism, according to the statement. The United States should not hesitate to vote against these nations in international lending institutions or deny them crime-control equipment if there are proved breaches of human rights standards in those nations.

• The Human Rights Bureau is to be "reinvigorated" and possibly enlarged if Mr. Abrams asks for new positions. The assistant secretary, according to the statement, will be the human rights spokesman for not only the department, but also for the rest of the government, including the Pentagon. The memorandum suggested using defense attaches abroad as part of a "quiet diplomacy."

While the memorandum called for an evenhanded treatment of foreign nations, it does suggest that a "balancing of all pertinent interests" should precede retaliatory action. "Human rights is not advanced by replacing a bad regime with a worse one, or a corrupt dictator with a zealous Communist politburo," the statement said.

UN Deadlock On Secretary Is Unresolved

United Press International
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — China has cast its seventh and eighth vetoes in the Security Council against keeping Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in office for another five years.

Many of the delegates expressed frustration Wednesday because of their inability to reach a decision, and the Security Council decided to adjourn until Monday.

In two rounds of secret balloting Wednesday night, Mr. Waldheim maintained a lead over his challenger, Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim of Tanzania, and obtained one more vote than the required majority of nine.

But China, which has committed itself to support a Third World candidate, vetoed the Austrian diplomat again as it had done in the earlier rounds last week. China and the other four permanent members of the 15-member council — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — have the power of veto.

Diplomatic sources said the council would decide Monday whether to open the race to other candidates, in particular to contenders from Latin America who have declared their readiness to run for the office if there is a complete deadlock.

Spain Suffering Severe Drought

Reuters
MADRID — Spain is suffering its second worst drought of the century, according to government officials.

The director of public works, Juan Ruiz, said that a hot summer and low rainfall had left reservoirs only an average of 37 percent full. Dozens of towns and villages have been forced to rely on water delivery by truck.

Farming organizations expressed concern because sowing is under way and agriculture normally accounts for 80 percent of water usage in Spain.

Chinese Agree To Duck Swap

United Press International
PEKING — China has agreed to swap Peking ducks for Yugoslav farm equipment, the Chinese news agency reported Thursday.

In a dispatch from Belgrade, the agency said the exchange was agreed on at a meeting of the Chinese-Yugoslav committee for cooperation in agriculture and food processing.

The agreement specified that China would provide Yugoslavia with its technique of growing mushrooms and raising ducks and fine-wood Ughur sheep. In return, Yugoslavia will provide China with machinery and equipment for seed-processing plants.

Pontiff's Delegate In Jesuits Defends His Appointment

The Associated Press
ROME — The Rev. Paolo Dezza, Pope John Paul II's personal representative in the Society of Jesus, said this week that the pontiff did not intend to "disturb the internal order" of the Jesuits.

The pope's recent appointment of the Rev. Dezza has drawn complaints from Jesuits in Canada, France and West Germany, who have expressed bewilderment at the direct papal intervention in the order, which they say was unprecedented in the Jesuits' 447-year history.

"It is certainly not the intention of the pope to constrain or curb the enthusiasm of the Society of Jesus," Rev. Dezza said in a statement released on Wednesday by the Jesuits.

He said the pope did not want to "disturb the internal order" of the Jesuits but wanted to ensure that the norms of the order remain in "full vigor" and are "religiously observed."

Rev. Dezza also said a new superior-general would probably be elected next spring. The present superior-general, the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, suffered a stroke in August.

Reagan Urged to Keep Ban on CIA in U.S.

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have warned President Reagan that authorizing the CIA to infiltrate and influence American organizations could damage the agency.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York and the deputy chairman of the committee, and two Republican senators, Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming and David F. Durenberger of Minnesota, made their pleas in individual "views" that accompanied a committee report on the proposal sent to the White House last Friday.

The report, which was unanimously endorsed by the Senate panel, urged Mr. Reagan "to consider whether the benefits derived from the apparent expansion of CIA authority is offset by the possible controversy" it would generate.

"Henceforth, if the president signs this order, he will be pilloried as the man who wants to expose law-abiding Americans to the CIA's scrutiny," Sen. Wallop wrote. "The CIA will once again be held up to the American people as something dangerous to all of us."

Sen. Durenberger cautioned that an expanded role for the agency within the United States would probably "give credence to many of the public's fears and worst-case scenarios of government misuse of power."

Unknown Views

The views of Sens. Wallop and Durenberger, which had not previously been made known, are quoted in the statement submitted to the White House by Sen. Moynihan to supplement the report. All three have been leaders in efforts to strengthen the intelligence community.

Sen. Moynihan characterized the proposed executive order, which would have the force of law if signed by the president, as "a disastrous set of proposals." He and Sen. Wallop maintained that expanded domestic authority for the agency "only hides the most critical problem of improving the intelligence community's analytical ability."

"After all," Sen. Moynihan continued, "it was not restraints placed on the CIA's domestic activities" that resulted in national intelligence estimates "of doubtful accuracy."

More broadly, the three senators complain that the proposed order fails to address the agency's fundamental problems.

Proposal Cites

For example, Sen. Moynihan said that Richard V. Allen, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, last year recommended a series of steps to the Republican Party's platform committee designed to improve the intelligence community's analysis operations. They included a suggestion that another

center for the production of intelligence estimates be created.

"Although the proposed order recognizes the importance of what has come to be called competitive analysis," Sen. Moynihan said, "it takes no practical steps to institutionalize it."

The executive order being weighed by the administration would replace Executive Order 12036, the basic framework for all intelligence activities, signed by President Jimmy Carter on Jan. 24, 1978. It allowed only the FBI to infiltrate and influence domestic groups.

Under the National Security Act of 1947, the agency is prohibited from having an "internal security" function.

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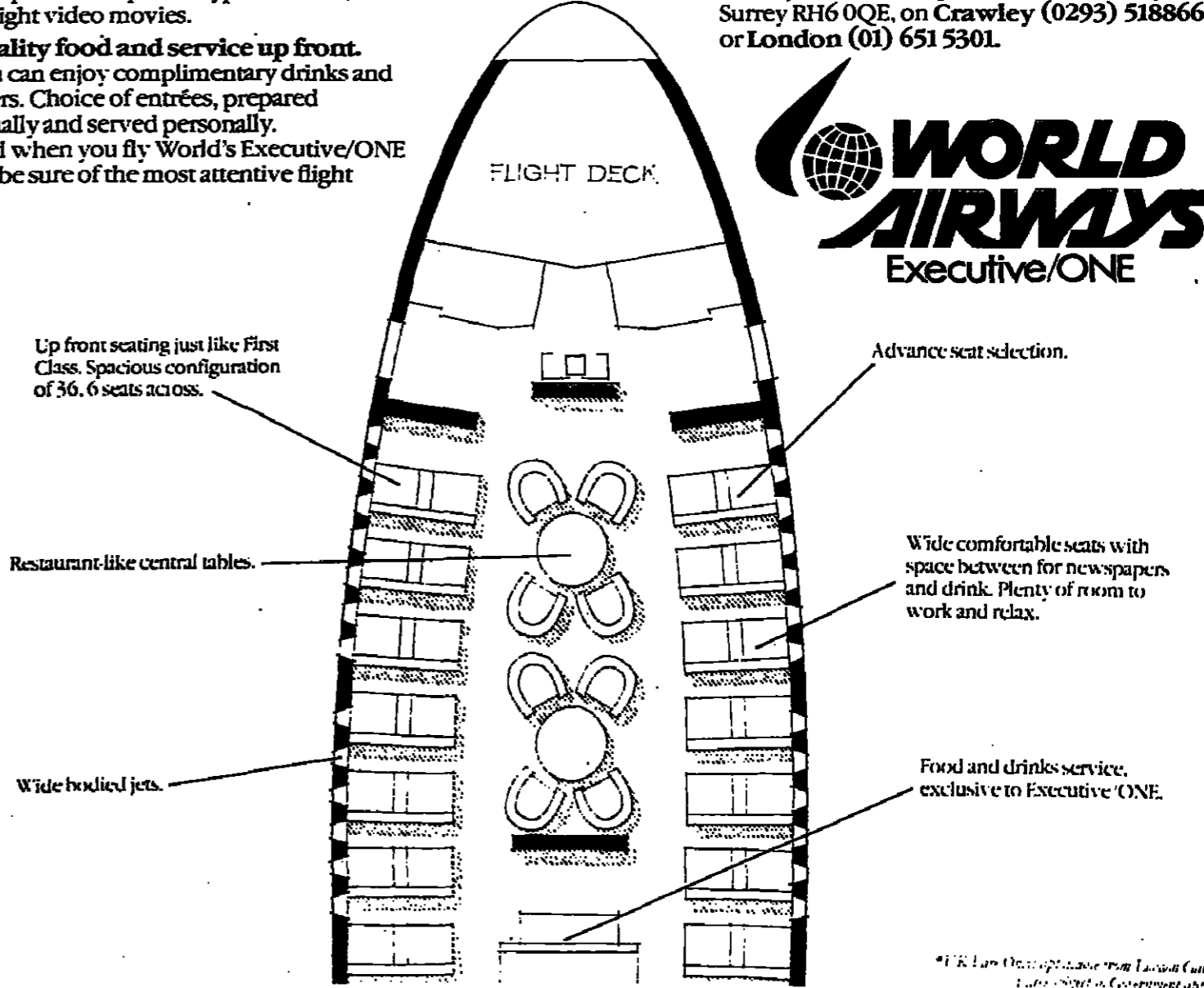
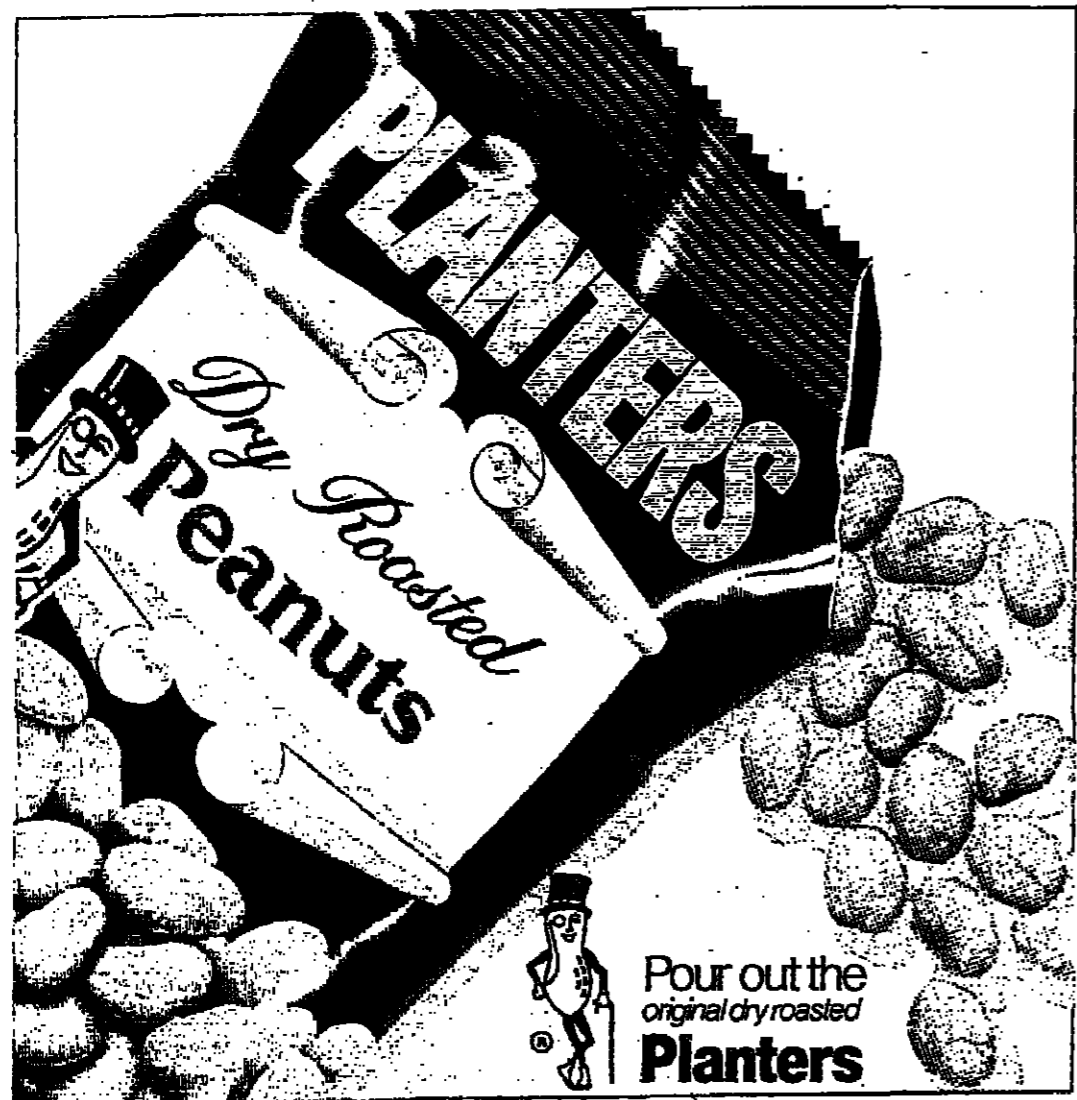
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U.S. Acts to Counter Propaganda by Russia

By Barbara Crosse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Communication Agency, responding to a Reagan administration desire to counter Soviet propaganda, has begun a propaganda effort of its own called "Project Truth."

Charles Z. Wick, the agency's director, who discussed the project Wednesday in San Francisco at a meeting of the Northern California World Affairs Council, reportedly told a similar meeting here on Oct. 23 that his agency would be working with the State and Defense departments as well as the CIA in gathering "evidence" for the project.

Voice of America Announces Shifts Of Staff Members

WASHINGTON — After weeks of rumor and anxiety, the first personal changes have been made at the Voice of America — two transfers that administration officials described as normal, but that career workers widely considered to be part of an attempt to put a new political cast on the agency's operation.

William Haratunian, deputy director of the U.S. Information Agency-funded radio station, will leave his post shortly for some other Foreign Service job, as yet unannounced.

Word of the change was sent by James B. Conkling, the new VOA director, who has been prodded lately by conservative critics demanding changes in what Human Events, a conservative weekly, characterizes as "the Voice's already too soft approach behind the Iron Curtain."

posts in embassies abroad, was published on Oct. 15.

Since its inception at the end of World War II as the U.S. Information Agency, the overseas information arm of the government has periodically faced attempts to subject it to overall policy direction by the White House or State Department. The agency fought off such intrusions with the argument that it needed independence to protect the credibility of its work abroad, particularly that of the Voice of America.

Under legislation passed in 1947 and 1953 to protect Americans from being propagandized by their own government, Soviet Propaganda Alert is classified as a "program item" and therefore cannot be made public in the United States.

However, under a congressional exemption from the law, excerpts from the first issue of the publication were read into the Congressional Record on Oct. 26 and Oct. 27 by Rep. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader.

The excerpts catalog characteristics and themes of Soviet propaganda, and examples of what the administration calls Soviet "disinformation" or deliberate falsehoods and forgeries.

The administration has on several occasions singled out what it considers prime examples of inaccurate and provocative information circulating abroad that is harmful to the United States.

On Oct. 8, the State Department released a four-page special report on Soviet "disinformation" activity that included allegations Moscow was responsible for reports that the United States was behind the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in 1979, that a U.S. diplomat named to a post in India had been an intelligence agent and that the CIA was implicated in the air crash death of Panama's leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, in August of this year.



Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau talks with Justice Minister Jean Chrétien at Ottawa conference on the constitution.

Trudeau, 9 Premiers Agree On New Canada Constitution

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the premiers of nine Canadian provinces reached an agreement Thursday on the shape of a new Canadian constitution.

Only Quebec's Premier René Lévesque did not join in the accord.

Details of the agreement were not immediately available. But sources who asked not to be identified said that it was based on a proposal introduced Thursday by Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford.

Mr. Trudeau called the agreement a "very substantial compromise" that proved "that we needed a Canadian constitution." He said that after 114 years, Canada finally will become, in a technical and legal sense, "an independent country."

The prime minister held out a conciliatory hand to Quebec. He said that he had hoped to continue talks to resolve the grounds for Quebec's self-exclusion.

The agreement was reached on the fourth day of negotiations aimed at ending years of squabbling between Mr. Trudeau and provincial premiers.

The conference had been scheduled to run only three days. But a flurry of proposals and counter-proposals aimed at finding an acceptable method of sending back the British North America Act — the colonial document that has served as Canada's constitution — caused the talks to go an extra day.

The bargaining also centered on Mr. Trudeau's plan to give Canadians a U.S.-style bill of rights entrenched in the new fundamental law.

Decades of talks have failed to produce agreement on a method of changing Canada's constitution, which was passed in London 114 years ago to establish Canada. As a result, the constitution is officially still under British control.

Mr. Trudeau wants the British Parliament to insert a bill of rights and an amending formula into the constitution and then to transfer it to Canadian control.

Eight premiers had adamantly opposed the bill of rights on the grounds that it would limit their powers. They also wanted to be able to ignore constitutional amendments they oppose.

U.S. Said to Consider Decisive Salvador Action

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A consensus has developed in the Reagan administration that the civil war in El Salvador has reached a stalemate that will eventually cause the defeat of the government unless the United States takes decisive action soon, according to key administration officials.

The officials said Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had been pressing the Pentagon to examine a series of options for possible military action in El Salvador and against Cuba and Nicaragua.

The administration has accused those two countries of being conduits of aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador.

Most of the officials said the procedure was more than simple contingency planning, given the short deadlines for producing the plans and the general feeling that something must be done to prevent the collapse of the Salvadoran government of President José Napoleón Duarte.

Officials said that the Defense Department opposed the use of U.S. forces in combat in Central America or the Caribbean. The position of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was described this way:

Almost none of the possible military actions is likely to be successful; it is doubtful that the American public and Congress would support military intervention, and the Soviet Union could respond against West Berlin or elsewhere without there being much of a U.S. response.

FDA Says Cancer Institute Hid Side Effects of Drugs

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Cancer Institute failed to tell both government regulators and private doctors that at least four experimental drugs being given to cancer patients had potentially fatal side effects, officials of the Food and Drug Administration have charged.

Dr. Michael Hensley, an FDA investigator, said at a Senate hearing that cancer institute officials withheld information in their files showing that one such anti-cancer drug had caused severe kidney damage in animals. The drug, called MeCCNU, was given to cancer-stricken children in Boston and New York. At least 20 suffered kidney damage, some of it irreversible and fatal.

Dr. Hensley said he recommended that criminal charges be brought against some officials at both the cancer institute and the manufacturer, Bristol Laboratories, for allegedly withholding information about the drug's toxic effects. But U.S. government investigators acknowledged that they had dropped the case after interviewing only one person.

was pressed in recent weeks in response to a memorandum written mainly by Robert MacFarlane, the State Department counselor.

As described by the officials, the memorandum said the United States faced serious threats in the region and that the administration had to do more than it was doing. It went on to deal with the options of public relations campaigns to discredit President Fidel Castro of Cuba and to expose his role in fostering insurgencies around the world, and it placed heavy emphasis on the need to consider military operations.

The officials said that the memorandum and other communications from Mr. Haig concentrated on getting to "the source" of the problems in the region. The immediate "source" was described as Cuba, with the Soviet Union playing an important role in the background.

Officials said examples of requests for Pentagon studies were phrased in terms of "show me what U.S. forces could do if there was a decision to blockade Nicaragua or launch certain types of operations against Cuba."

On Cuba, the military was asked

to study a show of airpower, large naval exercises, a quarantine on the shipment of arms to the island, a general blockade as part of an act of war, and an invasion by U.S. and possibly Latin American forces.

The State Department is also looking at the possibility of stronger economic sanctions against Cuba, officials said.

El Salvador's defense minister, Col. José Guillermo García, who is in Washington on an official visit, said Wednesday that he had perceived no substantial change in the military situation during the past few months.

Several administration officials said that while they did not believe the president would approve any significant military actions, the public hints by Mr. Haig and other officials that some new action would be taken were already affecting Mr. Castro's behavior.

They said his public statements about Washington were becoming more strident and that they hoped this new pressure would either force him to back off from aiding insurgencies or compel him to do so more openly.

There is some dispute in the in-

telligence community as to exactly what role Cuba is playing in El Salvador. The Defense Intelligence Agency is reportedly arguing that Cuba is still directly involved in the supply of men and arms, while specialists in the CIA are said to maintain that there is no strong evidence to support this.

Administration officials said Cuban diplomats had made direct contacts with U.S. diplomats to assure them that Cuba has not been directly involved in giving military aid to the guerrillas "since the beginning of 1981."

Casualty Report

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — At least 26,000 people, most of them farmers and leftist guerrillas, have been killed since El Salvador's civil war began two years ago, official sources said Thursday.

According to the estimates, the conflict has driven away \$1 billion in potential investment and caused unemployment for 100,000 people in the capital. The sources said 300,000 farmers had been forced to give up working the land.

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Talks Please Hussein, But He Still Will Buy Soviet Missile System

From Agency Dispatches
 WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan says that he is going through with plans to purchase air defense equipment from the Soviet Union because "the door was closed to me" by the Carter administration when he first sought to buy the equipment from the United States.

In a meeting Wednesday night with a few reporters in Washington, the king described the transaction as a "one-time" deal that he felt compelled to make.

He said the Soviet equipment would not involve an increase in Soviet influence in Jordan and that it would be manned by Jordanians. The king did not describe the specifics of the air defense system nor did he say how much it would cost.

He expressed his hopes for resumption of Jordan's previous purchases of military equipment from the United States as a result of the improved relations with the Reagan administration. The negotiations with the Soviet Union have been under way for months, and the king said that they were undertaken because of the vulnera-

bility of his country to air attack, especially from Syria.

When the Iran-Iraq war started last year, Syria, an ally of the Iraqis, threatened his country, he said. Jordan was left in a precarious position, he said, because its U.S.-supplied Hawk antiaircraft missiles, designed as mobile missiles, were fixed in place under restrictions imposed by Washington at the time of sale.

The Carter administration would not permit him to buy equipment in this country, according to the king, because of Jordan's refusal to participate in the Camp David peace process.

He added that he had not come to Washington this time with a "shopping list" for military equipment and that during his talks with President Reagan and administration officials he had made no specific requests for military hardware.

The king said he found the Reagan administration willing to keep an open mind about Middle East diplomatic moves and repeated a conviction that Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian self-rule would not succeed because the rights of Palestinians for self-determination were not being taken into account.

King Hussein's visit included two days of talks with President Reagan and meetings with other administration officials and Congressional leaders.

Reform Rejected In Social Security By House Panel

New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has narrowly defeated an attempt to deal with the long-range financial crisis that will face the Social Security system early in the next century.

An amendment sponsored by Rep. J.J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas, that would have increased revenue to the retirement fund by an average of about \$20 billion a year for the next 75 years, was voted down Wednesday, 18-4, with most of the Democrats on the panel in opposition.

The committee also defeated a move to take the assets of the Social Security system out of the government's unified budget system for bookkeeping purposes. Some critics have maintained that President Reagan wanted to build up a surplus in the retirement fund in order to help balance the budget.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to abandon proposals to draft a solution for Social Security's short-range financial shortage, anticipated over the next five years, and go to conference instead with the Senate to resolve their differences.

Door Is Open
 Hussein said he was encouraged that the door was open to a Middle East peace settlement based on a Saudi Arabian proposal. "The United States has not shut the door firmly," the king said. Israel has rejected the proposal.

Hussein said he would tell leaders at an Arab summit that his impressions of Mideast peace prospects "are extremely favorable and encouraging" after talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials said last week that while they had sharp reservations about most of the Saudi plan, they were encouraged by a segment that they interpreted as confirming the rights of all states in the region to exist, although Israel was not specifically mentioned.

Indonesian City Flooded
 United Press International
 JAKARTA — Flooding in the city of Jogjakarta, 420 kilometers (260 miles) east of Jakarta, has left 6,000 persons homeless, the Indonesian Red Cross said Thursday. No casualties were reported.



King Hussein dines with congressional leaders, including Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., left, and Clement J. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Impatient but Pragmatic Young Democrats Are Beginning to Rise in the U.S. Congress

By Martin Tolchin
 New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — They are hardly household names beyond the Beltway, but on Capitol Hill in this session of Congress a new generation of Democratic leaders has begun to emerge.

These House members in their 30s and early 40s have sharply different reference points from their predecessors. They are the children of the Vietnam War, not World War II; of John F. Kennedy, not Franklin D. Roosevelt; of television, not the print media. They have arrived on the scene at a time when the Democratic leadership often looks tired, sometimes appears out of touch and is under continuous Republican assault.

The new leaders are less patient, more pragmatic, and take greater risks than their counterparts of a decade or two ago. They are the beneficiaries of a 1974 rules change that curbed the sometimes tyrannical power of committee chairmen and allowed relative newcomers to become subcommittee chairmen.

Adept at Compromises
 Although far more politically independent than predecessors, they have proven adept at fashioning compromises and working within the system.

They have reached prominence by developing expertise in one area, and by doing the heavy legislative lifting, tackling the onerous, time-consuming tasks. They follow the action — many serve on the committees dealing with the budget, taxes and energy — rather than

sit back and wait for the action to come to them.

"Every time we want something done, we go to one of these guys," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership. "It's like the teacher always knows the kids with the right answers, and they're the same kids every time."

In Sensitive Posts
 At the top of the class, in just about everyone's opinion, are Reps. Leon E. Panetta of California and Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. Both arrived here in 1977, and neither has so much as a subcommittee chairmanship. But both are listened to with great respect both on and off the floor, and they have served the leadership in sensitive posts.

Rep. Panetta, 43, formerly worked in the Nixon administration as director of the Office of Civil Rights and in the New York City Hall under former Mayor John V. Lindsay. He is one of the best-liked men in Congress. He gained the esteem of his House colleagues whom he cajoled, wheedled and occasionally bullied last spring as chairman of a budget task force responsible for making the House committees comply with the budget cuts ordered by Congress. Some committees flatly refused to make the cuts until Rep. Panetta explained that if they refused, the Budget Committee would make the cuts for them.

Rep. Gephardt, 40, a former city councilman in St. Louis, is best known for leading the successful fight against former President Jimmy Carter's plan to contain hospi-

tal costs. The economic philosopher of the group, he is chairman of the Democratic caucus, and with Rep. Ken Holland of South Carolina, another young leader, gave the party's response to President Reagan's proposal for a new round of budget cuts.

Rep. Gephardt and four other highly regarded young Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee had argued unsuccessfully for a distinct Democratic position on the tax cut. They were Thomas J. Downey of New York, William M. Brodhead of Michigan, James M. Shannon of Massachusetts and Wyche Fowler of Georgia. Many colleagues believe that their position has been vindicated.

Differing Sharply
 House Democrats have increasingly turned to other members of the group for guidance on specific legislative issues. On weaponry issues, they have consulted Rep. Downey, 32; on health, Henry Waxman of California, 42, who jumped over two senior members to win a subcommittee chairmanship; on agriculture, Charles Rose of North Carolina, 42; on foreign affairs, Stephen J. Solarz of New York, 41. Rep. Rose and Rep. Solarz also hold subcommittee chairmanships.

Some members of the group differ sharply on specific issues. Toby Moffett of Connecticut led the fight for oil deregulation, which was opposed by Timothy E. Wirth of Colorado.

Costa Rica's \$2.7-Billion Debt Is Viewed As a Threat to Nation's Political Stability

By Christopher Dickey
 Washington Post Service
 SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Five months after Costa Rica negotiated a three-year, \$330-million bailout from the International Monetary Fund, its economy has slid to the point where international commercial banks have suspended all lending and the government has ceased paying all but partial interest on its \$2.7-billion debt.

In recent weeks the government of Central America's only civilian democracy has retained three American consulting firms to begin negotiations on debt rescheduling with the commercial banks. Additionally, since Costa Rica is what Washington says it would like the rest of Central America to be politically, it believes the United States will pay almost any price to help it stay afloat.

The 2.2 million people of this proud, self-consciously democratic country continue to maintain their equanimity about the future and confidence in Costa Rica's pluralistic tradition.

But a combination of factors beyond anyone's control on the international economic scene and the ill-fated melding of good intentions with bad management domestically have made Costa Rica's economy one of the weakest in a region where strong economies have craved to exist, and moved it ever more rapidly toward total collapse.

For the first time in 30 years Costa Rica's economy is shrinking instead of growing. Official estimates place the drop in gross national product at between 1 and 2 percent. Other analysts estimate it will be more than 5 percent.

With the recession comes more than 8 percent visible unemployment, and if one counts underemployment the figure is perhaps twice that.

Meanwhile, inflation is at between 40 and 60 percent. Net reserves, already more than \$137 million in the hole last December, sank to a phenomenal deficit of \$417 million by July.

The national currency, the colon, was worth 8.6 to the dollar a year ago. The exchange rate, which fluctuates, is now around 40 colons to the dollar.

Government Subsidies
 Yet the government continues to maintain subsidies on public transportation and basic foodstuffs. A bus ride costs less than three cents. Costa Rica imports beans from Chile at 20 colons a kilogram and sells them here for 6 colons a kilogram.

After a stormy dispute between Costa Rica and the International Monetary Fund last year because Costa Rica could not or would not meet the IMF's politically difficult

economic guidelines, the United States lobbied hard with the fund to reach a new agreement.

Months of haggling led finally to an agreement in June for the IMF to grant a three-year, \$330-million extended fund facility. The first scheduled disbursement should have come in August, but Costa Rica's government did not even ask for it, knowing that it already had broken the rules again.

The country is, for the moment at least, in "noncompliance" with some parts of the agreement and is seeking to renegotiate terms with the fund once again.

On Feb. 7 Costa Ricans will choose a new president and in May he will take office.

There is constant worry that peace still prevails here partly because the bite of recession has only begun to be felt.

Much of the present crisis is blamed on the leadership of President Rodrigo Carazo. The candidate of Carazo's Unity coalition, Rafael Calderón, has changed the colors of the party banner in an effort to distance himself from the present administration.

But virtually everyone here expects that the winner of February's election will be Luis A. Monge, the

National Liberation Party candidate.

National Liberation traditionally has expanded the public sector of the economy when it was in power. But its leadership, which already has had talks with multilateral lending institutions, now espouses fiscal conservatism.

"Whether we want it or not, government growth is not possible," said Oscar Arias, secretary-general of the National Liberation Party.

Mr. Arias said he believed that his party would win not only the presidency but a majority of seats in the powerful National Assembly, something Mr. Carazo never had. "We are going to have the political instruments to govern," he said.

Many Costa Ricans believe that the new confidence Mr. Monge brings to office and his bright economic team led by Eduardo Lizano, who was educated in the United States, will solve their problems almost instantly.

But the Liberation leadership warns that the election in itself will not resolve anything.

The price of oil and swiftly rising interest rates along with worldwide declines in economic growth are as devastating to democratic Costa Rica as to any Central American dictatorship.

"The magnetism of the elections is what is really keeping this country together," a diplomat said. But the big test will come after the elections, when no democratic change will be available for another four years.

3 Czechs Defect in Canada

The Associated Press
 GANDER, Newfoundland — Three Czechoslovaks left an airliner en route from Prague to Havana during a stopover here and asked for asylum in Canada, authorities reported Wednesday.

Flying Tigers Called Paper Tigers During Sentimental Visit to China

The Associated Press
 HONG KONG — A sentimental return to China for a group of former Flying Tiger pilots turned bitter after a tourist guide described them as "paper tigers," group members reported Thursday.

The Flying Tigers, a group of volunteer pilots formed by Gen. Claire Chennault in 1941, have been credited with saving China's wartime capital of Chungking from Japanese bombers.

A former Flying Tiger pilot, Edward Lydon of Buzzards Bay, Mass., said the guide made the remark several times over a public address system on a tourist bus in Guilin in southwest China.

"Guilin would never have fallen to the Japanese if the Flying Tigers did not evacuate from the city. Instead, they ran away. They were not Flying Tigers. They were paper tigers," the guide said, according to Mr. Lydon.

"I was so mad that I came to a foot of beating him but Edward restrained me," Arthur Karp of Brunswick, Maine, another veteran, said. "Otherwise, it would have become an international incident," he added.

"We fought like hell," Mr. Karp said. "We lost 500 planes and shot down 4,000 Japanese [planes]. There is no way can we be called paper tigers."

They were among 35 former Flying Tiger officers accompanied by their wives and guests who made what they described as "a goodwill and sentimental" two-week visit to China. Most of the 35 Flying Tigers contacted said they would never visit China again because of the incident.

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Kevin Brownlow: After 'Napoleon,' a King Vidor Classic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kevin Brownlow, the British director, has invented a new profession. He is a motion-picture restorer.

A painstaking perfectionist, he spent 13 years on research and travel to hunt down the missing fragments of Abel Gance's 1927 epic, "Napoleon," designed for projection on a widened triple screen. Brownlow assembled fragments of the gigantic movie into a nearly complete version of the original. Accompanied by a symphony orchestra, it was shown first at New York's Radio City Music Hall, then in London and at the Colosseum in Rome. Jack Lang, France's Minister of Culture, attended its open-air performance in the Roman amphitheater (during a thunderstorm) and said that he will sponsor its screening in Paris shortly.

The reception of the restored "Napoleon" has encouraged Brownlow to further test the public taste for silent films. His latest project, which he worked on with David Gill under the auspices of the British Film Institute and Thames TV, is King Vidor's "The Crowd" (1928). The film, with a score composed by Carl Davis, who arranged the music for "Napoleon," is to be presented in London for three special performances: at the Empire Theatre on Nov. 19 and for a matinee and evening showing in Queen Elizabeth Hall on Nov. 22.

Another Aspect
"It will reveal to audiences another aspect of the silent screen," said Brownlow, in Paris to confer with King Vidor, who was in France at the invitation of the French government. "Napoleon"



James Murray and Eleanor Boardman in a scene from King Vidor's "The Crowd."

demonstrated its treatment of spectacle; "The Crowd" is an intimate story of ordinary American family life in the 1920s — and it has fascination on that level alone.

"The Crowd" came out before the Wall Street crash and yet foresaw the conditions the Depression was to impose. "It was an unusual film to come from MGM," said Brownlow, "but Vidor after 'The Parade' had an enviable box-office record and he was allowed a free hand. He directed it with great skill and its moving camera and expressionistic sets gave it special significance and a smashing emotional impact."

Brownlow, tall, spare and sporting a pointed beard, looks the university professor rather than the film director. He has a teacher's best traits: a profound knowledge of his subject, the ability to disseminate information interestingly and a remarkable sense of dedication.

His history of the Hollywood stars and directors of the 1920s, "The Parade's Gone By" (1968), became a best seller and has been widely translated. As a result he was engaged to prepare a series of television programs on the movie capital's early years. In these he combined interviews with the surviving veterans of the legendary

era — Lillian Gish, Allan Dwan, Gloria Swanson, Clarence Brown, cameramen, producers, scriptwriters and stuntmen — and excerpts from famous films, including those of Douglas Fairbanks, D.W. Griffith and Rex Ingram. The programs were enormously successful in the United States and abroad.

Brownlow was born in Sussex in 1938, long after the making of silent films had been discontinued. When he was 11, he saw "Pêcheur d'Islande," a French film by Jacques de Baroncelli based on Pierre Loti's story. "That first silent I saw opened a world of lost art for me," he recalled. "I was hooked."

He insists that silent films should be seen with music, pointing out that they were photographed to musical accompaniment and specified in projection. "Without it they are only half there," he said. "The silent film is probably more closely related to ballet — being a blending of pantomime and music — than it is to the spoken drama."

MGM, he said, has promised permission for the showing of four other silent films if all goes well with "The Crowd." They are "Flesh and the Devil" with Garbo and John Gilbert, Vidor's "Show People" with Marion Davies, "Man, Woman and Sin" with Jeanne Eagels and Gilbert, a story of a journalist in Washington D.C., and Lubitsch's "The Student Prince" with Norma Shearer and Ramon Novarro. Special musical scores will be prepared for all four. He would like to have had von Stroheim's "Merry Widow," but he has never found a sufficiently good print of it.

Many Films Lost

Unfortunately, producers never understood what treasures they had. "Countless films were destroyed after exploitation, burnt to get the \$25 of silver the celloid contained. Others disintegrated in damp vaults. "Now the studios wish they had them back for their commercial value," said Brownlow. As far as he knows, most of the First National films have been lost, and one Garbo film, "The Divine Woman," can't be found.

Brownlow has had some hair-raising adventures in looking for missing movies. One day he received word that a studio storage room had a print of "The City Gone Wild," a Cruze film with Louise Brooks. He rushed over to find that attendant, finding the film covered with dust, had thrown it into a pail of water. Its images dissolved.

"One always hopes that private collectors may have copies of lost films," said Brownlow. If they do, they are not anxious to spread the news. "The studios, having thrown away many masterpieces, now insist that the missing copies are their property, and private collectors are in danger of losing their collections."

Brownlow knows a collector in England who has the only known print of Clarence Brown's "The Signal Tower," the only one of Brown's films that is missing. "He told me he had it," Brownlow said, "but he won't let me see it. He's the one who might call a film miser."

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SEIKO LASSALE

The Planned Parenthood Front

By Sandy Rovner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The executive director of a Midwestern Planned Parenthood affiliate had just returned from a conference on birth control. A single parent, she was met at the airport by her 17-year-old son. As they turned onto the highway, he asked, with studied casualness, "Hey, Mom, did you bring home any samples?"

She gulped, she recalls. And said to herself something like, "Okay, Moment of Truth for sex educator." She took a deep breath and said, "Listen, son, I really don't think I'm the one to talk to. I'm not at all sure I want to know about your sex life. You know we have lots of counselors up at the clinic, but I do think you ought to talk to someone. After all, you don't want to hurt somebody — it should be a caring relationship."

"Not to worry, Mom," the 17-year-old assured her. "She's 20 and she seduced me. And it was wonderful."

"All I can say," his mother says now, a few years later, "is that I was certainly glad it was dark. And he was driving."

About 1,200 delegates were in Washington for the annual conference of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the burgeoning health-care provider and educational clearinghouse begun by Margaret Sanger, the founder

of the birth-control movement in the United States.

Planned Parenthood was founded in controversy; Margaret Sanger had her times behind bars — nine of them, her philosophical progeny will tell you proudly. In the last three-quarters of a century, Planned Parenthood has become a meticulously professional organization, with a medical affiliate known worldwide for its research in human reproduction and for the quality of its clinical care.

But now, again, it is steeped in controversy, this time from anti-abortionists, religious fundamentalists and others who oppose its philosophies and activities, or who merely flinch at the candor of its educational materials. Its clinics are firebombed, its meetings are picketed, its advocates are publicly excoriated.

Faye Watkinson is president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. She is tall, lean, attractive and articulate, and barely has time to breathe at this conference with hundreds of specialists, all the delegates and scores of programs pulling her this way and that. She is unflappably efficient. The line forms to the right for everybody who "just needs me for five minutes or so."

"PP," she will tell you, is only an "advocacy" organization to the extent that it needs to protect itself as a health-care delivery service, its principal mission. More than 100 clinics offer counseling on teen sex

and abortion and such services as prenatal care, pregnancy test, infertility help, VD diagnosis, prenatal screening, menopause and cancer diagnosis.

But Watkinson concedes that today the organization "more closely approximates what it was in its beginnings."

"Margaret Sanger, after all," she says, "made the ultimate challenge to the political system and there were people passing laws all around her, trying to restrict the advancements she was making. The fact that there were women lined up to enter her clinics didn't matter to them. They had their interpretation of what was moral and that was what it was going to be. And today we have the same phenomenon."

She cautions tolerance to "some of our people who are upset with the opposition, who feel we should somehow get Jerry Falwell off television. I tell them they have the right to be there, too. If they persuade someone to their point of view, that's fine. It's just when they tell me I must believe as they do, we differ."

From a projected Planned Parenthood TV-spot entitled "male involvement":

Man: Do you know a million teen-aged girls get pregnant every year?

Boy: That means a million teen-aged guys are going to be fathers.

Leonore Guttmacher, president of the New York State Abortion Rights League, remembers when women, even women who'd had babies already, would faint on a doctor's table while being fitted for a diaphragm.

A lively and energetic septuagenarian, Guttmacher volunteered to work in the Baltimore clinic about 1933. Her husband, an obstetrician, was Dr. Alan Guttmacher, who became the first physician-president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, from 1962 to his death in 1974.

"He believed in the democratization of medicine," and made family-planning his life's work, his widow said. She too continues to believe that "the rich could get anything they wanted, from birth-control information to abortions and so forth, and the poor were very handicapped because they never knew where to seek knowledge and had no money to do it with."

Guttmacher says she's again involved with Planned Parenthood because "if we've gone backwards 100 years. Look at the whole political situation."

Retired Episcopal Bishop George Barrett moderated a workshop on ethics and theology. He began with this story:

"Two elderly bishops were bemoaning the state of the world. One said, 'I just don't understand this new morality. I never slept with my wife before I was married. Did you?'"

"The second bishop answered, 'I can't say. What was her maiden name?'"



It was a summer evening in 1891. The night train left Paris-Est at 8.25pm. Aboard was William C. Fargo of American Express, carrying the world's first travellers cheque. A great idea had found its time.

Fargo cashed the cheque on the fifth of August, a wet and blustery Wednesday, at the Hotel Hauffe in Leipzig.

On the same day, an Englishman named Wells came to the end of a spectacular run of luck on the roulette tables of Monte Carlo which won him £20,000 and made him the hero of a popular song.

Kaiser Wilhelm, the young Emperor of Germany was visiting his grandmother in London and, undefeated by the rigours of the ceremonial day, went riding every morning in Hyde Park.

The Royal Italian Opera was playing Othello at the Royal Opera House. The French fleet was making an official visit to Kronstadt. In Paris, cabmen were agitating for a strike.

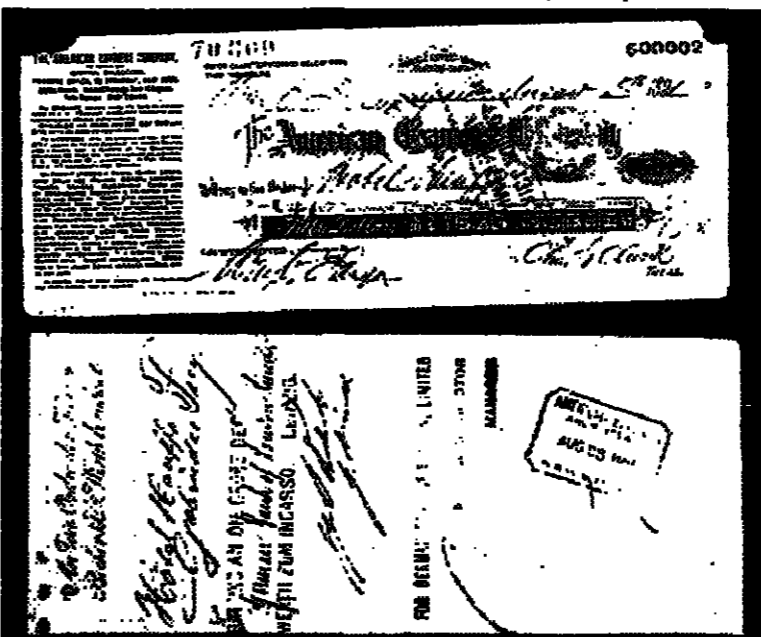
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had signed the triple alliance which was meant to be the instrument of European unity but soon failed. Wheat opened steadily on the New York Exchange with December 1 of a cent up, and silver was quoted at 100 1/2 per oz.

Most of the western world was at peace and in prosperity. Steam had long since changed a sea voyage from an adventure into a mere journey and the tourist and the widely travelled businessman were established figures. But cash and letters of credit were proving to be financial instruments much too cumbersome for a world on the move.

So when Marcellus F. Berry of American Express invented the countersigned Travellers Cheque and William C. Fargo cashed it in Leipzig, a great idea had found its time.

The next one hundred years. One hundred years on, from 1881 and the arrival of American Express in Europe, the Company has become part of the warp and weft of European finance and travel in particular and business in general.

As American Express moves towards even closer partnership with European business, there appears to be no limit to what may be achieved together.



The world's first travellers cheque, issued by American Express Company, countersigned and cashed by William C. Fargo on 5th August, 1891.

American Express in Europe



After-40 Women Are Urged to Fight Back

By Judy Klemsrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women over the age of 40 were urged over the weekend to become less invisible and more political, as a means of restoring their self-esteem in a society that often regards them as over the hill.

About 400 women attending a National Organization for Women conference, titled "A Time for Changes and Choices: A Conference for Middle and Older Women," were told that they could make their influence felt by:

- Letting advertisers know what they think about commercials that portray them as unattractive, neurotic, shrewish and in other disparaging ways;
- Getting out and working for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment;
- Being more truthful about their ages, so that other people will know what women are like and can accomplish in their middle and older years;
- Letting their congressmen know what they think about the Reagan administration's cutbacks in social programs that affect women.

"Women of this age have traditionally been very apolitical, because they don't like the term, 'older woman,'" said Denise Fuge, president of the New York City chapter of the National Organization for Women. "It's because they've been brought up with the idea, 'Once you're 40, you're over the hill.'"

The conference was an emotional one, with tears and outbursts in several of the workshops. Fuge attributed this to "the anger under the surface" of older women, many of whom, she said, had grown up with visions of "orange blossoms and staving in the home and giving up everything for a husband and family. Then, at age 40, they find themselves divorced and feeling worthless."

In one of the keynote addresses, Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro, D-N.Y., called older women "the fastest-growing poverty segment in the country. I am sure you are all familiar with the bleak rundown. Two out of every three older Americans living in poverty are women. Sixty per cent of unmarried women over age 65 have no income other than Social Security. Nearly half of the five million older women who live alone have yearly incomes of \$3,000 or less."

The problems of older women have recently received increasing attention by the feminist movement. The subject was given an airing in Des Moines last October at the federally sponsored White House Mini-Conference on Older Women. An Older Women's League was formed that has since grown to more than 50 chapters nationwide.

The conference included 34 workshops on such subjects as living alone, menopause, depression, employment opportunities for older women, discrimination on the job and sexuality.

Phyllis Sanders, a 62-year-old radio and TV commentator, urged women in her workshop on "Changing the Image of Older Women" to let advertisers know what they think of the "negative images" of older women on TV commercials.

"They show older women coming around for odors in a younger woman's house, or searching for age spots on their hands, or otherwise acting weird or scatterbrained," she said. "This is dangerous, because negative images repeated and repeated tend to become self-fulfilling because of the power of television. Eventually, a woman begins to think, 'I must be that way, because that's the way I'm portrayed.'"

In one workshop, a 57-year-old unmarried woman broke into tears when she described how she was lonely, lived in a "terrible" apartment and wanted to be part of a family situation again.

A fellow participant, Joan Neuwirth of East Brunswick, N.J., suggested she look into a group living situation.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Diamond International, Goldsmith in Talks

NEW YORK — Diamond International said it has begun talks on the possibility of its acquisition by a firm affiliated with British businessman James Goldsmith.

FDIC Approval Seen for Takeover of N.Y. Bank

NEW YORK — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has approved in principle the takeover of the failing Greenwich Savings Bank by Metropolitan Savings and Brooklyn Savings, according to banking sources.

W. German Electronics Profits Seen to Decline

FRANKFURT — Profitability of the West German electronics industry is expected to decline to 1.3 to 1.4 percent of turnover in 1981 from last year's 1.5 to 1.6 percent, the industry association said Thursday.

Global Credits Expand In Quarter, Says BIS

BASEL — International banking credits expanded on a real basis in the second quarter of 1981 in comparison to the first quarter, the Bank for International Settlements said Friday in its latest report.

Among significant international movements, BIS noted that the net outflow of funds from U.S. banks totaled \$7.6 billion in the second quarter, continuing a first-quarter trend and bringing the total net outflow of funds to \$36 billion since the end of the first quarter of 1980.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

Table with 2 columns: 1st half, 1981; 1980. Rows: L'Oréal, Profits.

Japan

Table with 2 columns: 1st half, 1981; 1980. Rows: Hitachi Shipbuilding & Eng., Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Nissan Oil.

United States

Table with 2 columns: 3rd Quarter, 1981; 1980. Rows: Grumman, Lincoln National, Southern, Washington Post.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns: City, Currency, Rate. Includes interbank exchange rates for Nov. 5, 1981, and Dollar Values.

U.S. to File Dumping Suits Against Foreign Steelmakers

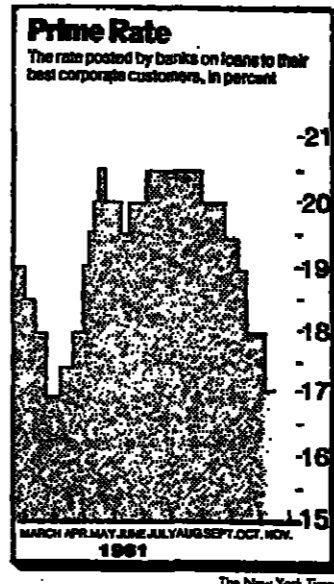
WASHINGTON — The United States plans to file five antidumping cases against foreign steel exporters, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige told the Senate steel caucus Thursday.

United States at unfairly low prices and that some of the costs of this steel are being heavily subsidized by foreign governments.

Imports in August totaled 2.2 million tons, or 25 percent of domestic shipments; they slipped to 1.7 million in September, representing a 20.5-percent share of the market.

U.S. Auto Sales Hit a 23-Year Low

DETROIT — The start of the 1982 model year collapsed around U.S. auto manufacturers last month as domestic car sales fell 26 percent from a year ago, making it the worst October since 1958 on a daily sales basis.



Chemical Cuts Prime; Prices Drop on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices fell on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday as concerns about the depth of the recession undercut the positive influence of a major bank's cut in the prime lending rate it charges top corporate customers.

Chemical Bank of New York triggered early buying when it reduced its prime rate to 17 percent from 17 1/2 percent. The rally ended when other major banks did not follow Chemical's lead.

France Expected To Ease Controls

PARIS — France will probably ease some of its existing foreign exchange controls early next week, informed sources at the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

EEC Body Fines Klöckner Over Steel Production

BRUSSELS — West German steelmaker Klöckner-Werke has been fined 5 million Deutsche marks by the EEC Commission for exceeding its production quota in the first quarter of this year.

Bidding on Oil Rights Reported Set by China

HONG KONG — International bidding for offshore drilling rights in the South China Sea will be opened in February, the pro-Peking daily Ta Kung Pao reported Thursday.

Foreign Cars' Low Share

The foreign car share of the market was 24.1 percent, the lowest since 23.7 percent in November, 1980.

Third-quarter report 1981

Consolidated statement of condition

Table showing consolidated statement of condition for September 30, 1981. Includes Assets (Cash and demand accounts, Interest bearing deposits, etc.) and Liabilities and stockholder's equity (Deposits, Short-term borrowings, etc.).

The portion of the investments in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins not hedged by forward sales was \$1.0 million at September 30, 1981.

Table showing Republic New York Corporation Summary of results for nine months ended September 30, 1981 and 1980, and three months ended September 30, 1981 and 1980.

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018 (32 offices in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens & Suffolk County)

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A subsidiary of Republic New York Corporation Member of Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDBH Group banks: Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, New York (Republic National Bank of New York), Athens, Buenos Aires, Chisao, George Town, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Miami, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Punta del Este, Santiago de Chile, Representative offices: Beirut, Caracas, Frankfurt, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

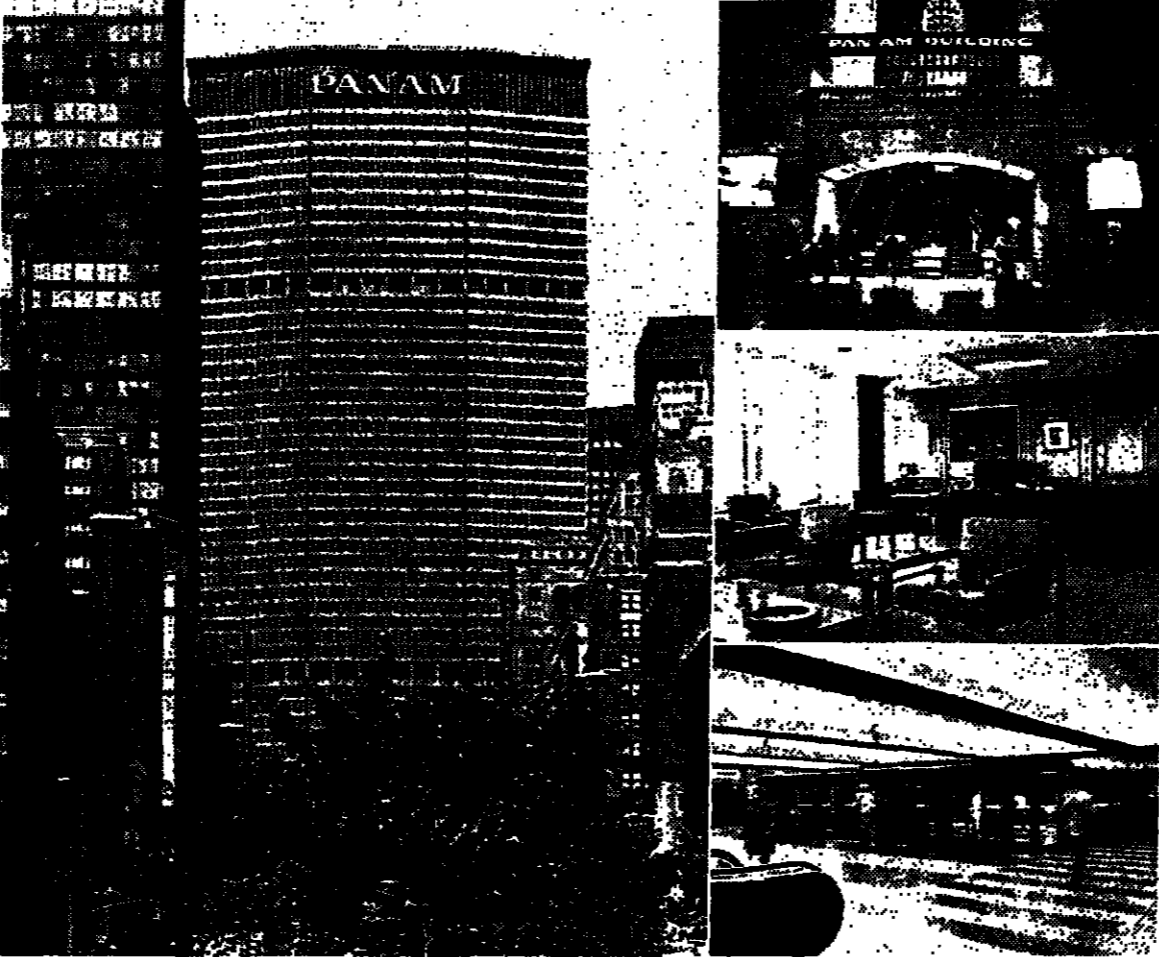
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150th CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of ENSERCH Corporation on October 29, 1981, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 34 cents per share of common stock, payable December 7, 1981, to shareholders of record November 20, 1981.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY Elegant French Provincial Manor with main part of house on 12.5 rolling acres in estate area.

FLORIDA Luxurious townhouse on Atlantic Ocean, 2 stories, 256 sq.m., excellent location between Boca and Palm Beach.

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UNITED STATES QUALITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Agent will be in HONG KONG November 6, 7, 12 and 13.

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Table with financial data: European Options Exchange, Tokyo Exchange, and Gold Options.

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The next "INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE" advertising features will appear on November 18 & December 16.

Handwritten signature 'Jack Nicklaus' in a decorative box.

Japan's... (Handwritten note)

Pace of Canadian Energy Plan Slows Down

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service
OTTAWA — Canada's National Energy Program is a year old, and the country has moved considerably closer to its goal of attaining 50 percent Canadian ownership of the oil and gas industry by 1990.

W. German Living Cost Up 0.3%; Orders Down

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's cost of living rose 0.3 percent in October after a 0.5-percent September rise, final figures from the Federal Statistics Office show. The final index stood 6.7 percent higher than in October, 1980.

quite a dent in the numbers," he said, but added "It is something of a testament to the extent of foreign ownership that, after a busy year of acquisitions, Canadians still own only about 35 percent of the industry."

Officials note that one element of program has not yet been achieved. The energy program calls for "Canadian control of a significant number of the larger oil and gas firms" and none of the foreign companies taken over thus far is within the top 10, where the vast bulk of production revenues is concentrated.

Of the dozen or so purchases, the largest was that by Dome Petroleum of 52 percent of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas from Conoco, for \$1.6 billion U.S. The next two largest were by government agencies, Petro-Canada's purchase of Petrofina-Canada from Petrofina of Belgium for \$1.2 billion (U.S.) and Canada Development Corp.'s purchase of Aquitaine-Canada from Elf-Aquitaine of France for \$1.3 billion U.S.

Although the energy program has been looked upon in some Canadian and foreign business circles as an assault on foreign capital, Mr. Lalonde said "in no way can the National Energy Program be regarded as an attempt to begin a general reduction of the role of foreign investment in Canada."

He called the oil and gas industry "a special case," but saw an important role even in that sector for foreign capital, notably in joint ventures.

Mr. Lalonde also predicted further acquisitions, but officials of his department said they did not expect the same pace of ownership change as in the first year.

There is already a slowdown, in large part attributed to a reluctance among companies to borrow at current high interest rates to finance takeovers. Tenneco of Houston, for example, was reported to be having trouble finding buyers for assets of its Tenneco Oil of Canada subsidiary.

The government is also encouraging a slowdown in acquisitions in general to help relieve pressure on the beleaguered Canadian dollar. About 6.5 billion Canadian dollars (\$5.4 billion) have been spent thus far.

Officials say they are also counting on increased Canadian participation in energy production by means other than acquisitions. A program giving grants and financial advantages proportional to the degree of Canadian ownership and control is expected to encourage more Canadian capital to enter the energy field.

A program known as farm-ins, by which Canadians assume property leases held by foreigners and then conduct the exploration and development in return for half of the revenues if there is a find, is another method of bringing in Canadians.

The government, through public corporations, is also claiming in advance a 25-percent interest in all oil and gas discoveries on federally owned properties, including all



Marc Lalonde

offshore sites. This provision is causing the most strain with the United States, which contends that the measure is unfair because it retroactively affects investments developed by U.S. companies when there was little or no Canadian capital available.

U.S. officials are seeking to modify this provision, but Mr. Lalonde said that even with the government's 25-percent share and the phasing out of depletion allowances, exploration in Canada would still be a good deal. He said that the net cost of a dollar's worth of exploration in Canada would be only 53 cents, compared with 67 cents in Texas.

Japan Rail Delegation Seeks To Put U.S. on Faster Track

By Carole Shifrin
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Japanese saw their first train in 1854 when Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the U.S. Navy arrived in Japan with a working scale-model of a steam train as a gift for the ruling Shogun.

Now, 127 years later, the Japanese have come to the United States bearing a rail gift of their own: an offer to help the United States build a high-speed passenger railway using Japan's sophisticated Shinkansen "Bullet Train" technology.

Since its first route opened in Japan in 1964, the Japanese National Railways' Shinkansen, traveling at an average speed of about 100 miles an hour, has carried, at a profit, almost 1.7 billion passengers on the 664-mile line between Tokyo and Hakata, with an untaken safety record. Two more route segments, extending another 456 miles, will be completed next year.

A 10-member delegation of the Japanese Diet was to join 15 con-

gressmen and senators Thursday for the inaugural meeting of the Japan-United States Rail Congress, an organization created primarily to promote development of a high-speed U.S. rail system.

The Japanese legislators began their visit Wednesday with testimony to the Joint Economic Committee. Mitsuki Kato, director of

Japan's House Committee on Transportation, told the hearing that a team of engineers from Japan has arrived in Los Angeles to study the feasibility of a high-speed railway between Los Angeles and San Diego.

Working at the invitation of Amtrak President Alan Boyd, the team will also look at other poten-

tial bullet-train routes, including Miami-Orlando-Tampa, Dallas-Houston-San Antonio and one radiating out from Chicago.

The feasibility studies are being funded by a grant of up to \$5 million from Riechi Sasagawa, a Japanese philanthropist and chairman of the Japan Shipbuilding Industries Foundation, according to an Amtrak official.

Mr. Kato said Wednesday that the Shinkansen's daily average ridership is 340,000, rising to 800,000 on peak days. Although Japanese National Railways has been losing money overall, the Shinkansen contributed \$1.35 billion in profit last year, he said. The line now in operation cost \$5.9 billion at the time of construction.

The Reagan administration has been seeking to reduce the federal role in railroad funding, but members of Congress who appeared before the committee Wednesday appeared optimistic about the prospects for high-speed trains in the United States.

OPEC Reportedly Considering Aid For Oil Purchases by Third World

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera said that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are considering a plan to give oil-purchasing aid to all Third World countries needing it. The Daily Journal reported Thursday.

According to the report, the plan would call for three categories of aid:

• Oil-importing countries that have "considerable wealth" would

be guaranteed an adequate oil supply plus "support" from OPEC for them to get loans in the international money markets. Brazil was mentioned in this category.

• Oil-importing countries with little or limited income and resources would receive loans from OPEC members to finance part of their oil bills. India was mentioned in this category.

• The poorest countries "would require outright financial grants." Haiti was cited as an example.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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NOV. 5, 1981

(In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUSTRY	1980-81 HIGH-LOW	CLOSING PRICE Nov. 5	HIGH-LOW TWO WEEKS	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARNINGS PER SHARE 78, 79, '80	SHARES OUTSTANDING (000)
BOUYGUES	Construction	985 - 412	877	920 - 861	12	2.3	40.00c - 52.50c - 75.00c	2,000
Latest company news: The provisional balance sheet for the first 6 months of 1981 shows a net profit of FF. 83,218,000 (after taxes) against FF. 59,054,000 for the same period in 1980.								
CRÉDIT COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	214.80 - 114	140	148 - 144	6	8.2	17.55c - 19.27c - 24.44c	4,197
Latest company news: Net earnings for 1980 were 127,513,000 MF against 86,375,000 MF in 1979.								
ELF - AQUITAINE	Petrol	1555 - 445	690	718 - 690	2	7.6	83.00c - 307.00c - 321.00c	18,127
Latest company news: The consolidated group registered a net result in the first half of 1981 of 1,481 MF vs. 1,328 MF in the same period in 1980.								
EURAFRANCE	Holding	389 - 195.20	284	285 - 280	3	5.8	81.60c - 99.50c - 111.40c	2,193
Latest company news: The accounts closed on September 30th, 1981 showed a net audited profit of 66.48 MF, up by 13.5% on the previous period.								
MATRA	Electronic	2550 - 632	No quotation	- - -	- - -	- - -	580.00 - 669.30 - 173.00	1,218
Latest company news: MATRA and TANDY have reached an agreement in principle to manufacture in France the micro-computer TRF 80 model III.								
OREAL (L')	Cosmetics & Pharmaceuticals	815 - 590	706	775 - 705	9	3.1	14.80c - 74.95c - 81.60c	3,940
Latest company news: Consolidated turnover for L'OREAL amounts to 4,892.9 MF for the first half of 1981. A progression of 14.01% against 1980.								

(b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.

TO INCLUDE YOUR COMPANY IN THIS LISTING - CONTACT MYLENE OFFENSTADT I.H.T. PARIS 747-13-65.

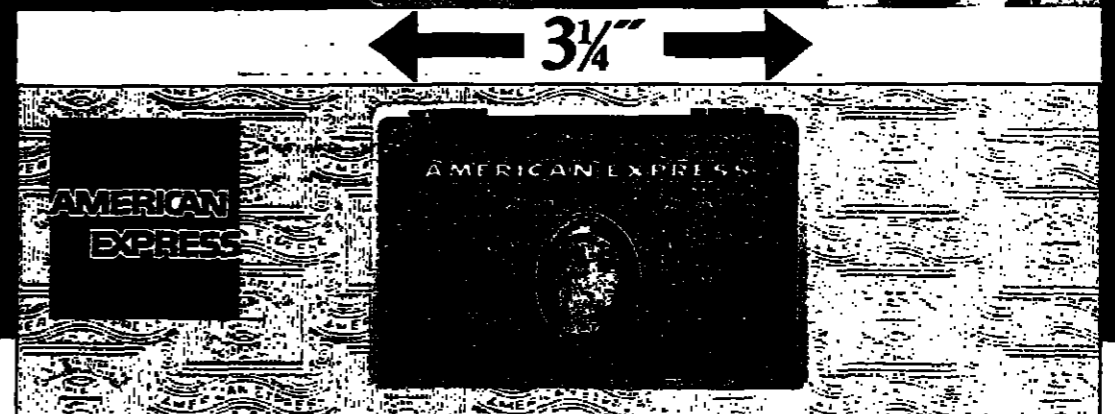
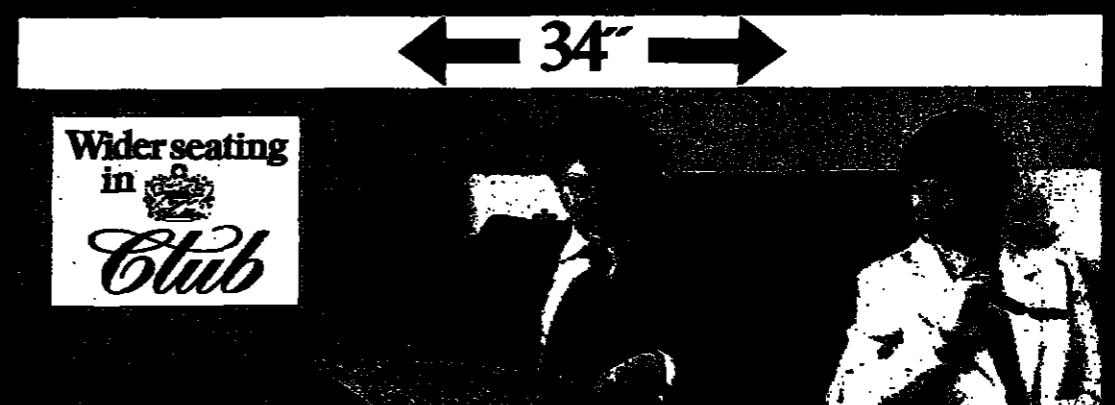
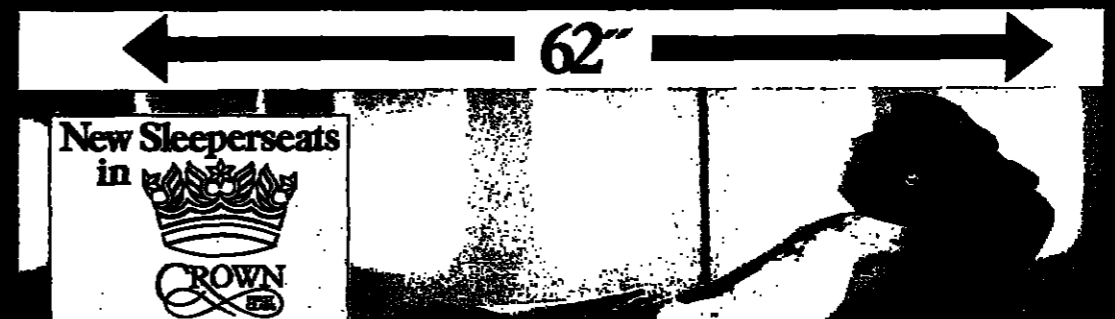
YOU'RE AS FAR FROM HOME AS THE NEAREST PHONE!

IT'S SO EASY TO PHONE FROM FRANCE, DIAL 19 + COUNTRY CODE + AREA CODE + LOCAL NUMBER. NO OPERATOR. IT'S DIRECT TO 99 COUNTRIES AND IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE.

PTT Télécommunications

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3 measures to give businessmen more comfort.



1. Luxurious Sleeperseats in Crown First Class on all British Airways 747s.
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3. The comforting reassurance of the American Express Card, to pay for practically all your expenses—your British Airways tickets, your hotel, restaurants, car-hire, and to obtain your American Express Travellers Cheques too.

Together we'll take more care of you.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 4, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Nov. 4, 1981, including various indices and individual stock prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Index.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Nov. 5, 1981

Table of floating rate note closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981, categorized by banks and issuer.

Non Banks

Table of non-bank floating rate note closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including various corporate and municipal issues.

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-Firz Boston Ltd., London.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 4, 1981

Table of Montreal stock closing prices for Nov. 4, 1981, including various indices and individual stock prices.

London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Table of London metals market prices for Nov. 5, 1981, covering copper, zinc, lead, and tin.

London Commodities

(Prices in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

Table of London commodity prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including sugar, coffee, and gasoil.

Paris Commodities

(Prices in French francs per metric ton)

Table of Paris commodity prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including sugar, coffee, and gasoil.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE nationwide trading closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of international stock prices for various companies like AMCA, Abil, and others.

Advertisement for International Income Fund, providing details on investment options and contact information.

Large advertisement for White Horse Scotch Whisky, featuring a black and white photograph of a horse and rider.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including soybean meal, wheat, and various oils.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for Nov. 5, 1981, including soybean meal and wheat.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity for Nov. 5, 1981, including NYSE Most Actives.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones average closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table of Dow Jones bond average closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading data for Nov. 5, 1981.

American Most Actives

Table of American most active stocks for Nov. 5, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

FUTURES DOW JONES

Table of futures Dow Jones index prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

New York Futures

Table of New York futures prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Dividends

Table of dividend information for various companies.

STOCK SPLITS

Table of stock split information for various companies.

USUAL

Table of usual market data for various companies.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Thursday's new highs and lows for various companies.

NEW HIGHS-22

Table of new highs for 22 companies.

NEW LOWS-24

Table of new lows for 24 companies.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity index closing prices for Nov. 5, 1981.

Editorial article titled 'Davignon Warns Japan on Gap in Trade With EEC' by Etienne Davignon.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table containing AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Nov. 5, listing various stocks and their prices.

Appointments

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune

Real Estate, Classified Advertisements, and Services sections including listings for rent, employment, and travel.

European Stock Markets section with sub-sections for Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and terms.

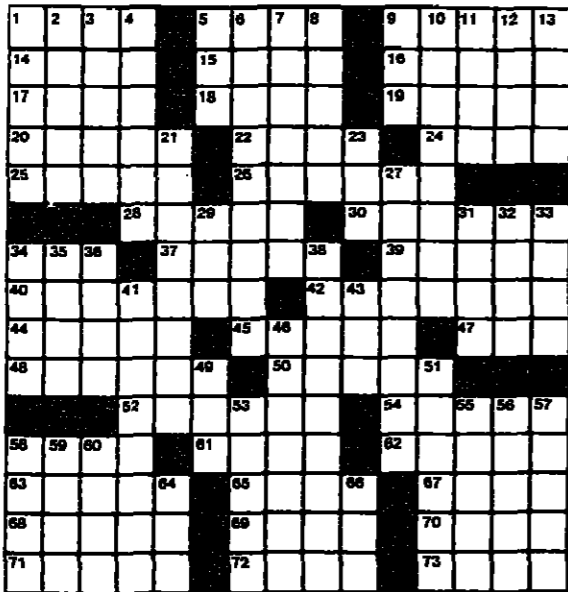
Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of selected over-the-counter closing prices for various stocks.

Escorts & Guides section with multiple listings for travel services across various cities like London, Zurich, and New York.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malieska



ACROSS

- 1 Suggestion
5 'Caveat emptor' notice
9 'It's... country'
14 Voyaging on the Q.E.C.
15 Sewing-machine inventor
16 Settle down for the night
17 Salamander
18 Discard
19 See 8 Down
20 'I have a...' King
22 Unique individual
24 Jacques' summers
25 Alabama site of a Freedom March
26 Says
28 Sluggish
30 Lennon was one
34 Kind of sister
37 Movie fitting
38 Like some infections
40 Outline
42 Soprano Galli-Curci
44 Coral Island
45 Estimator
47 Peridot, e.g.
48 Mexican food
50 King Arthur's father
52 Pleasure-dome site, in a Coleridge poem

DOWN

- 1 Field workers
2 French river
3 Stairway post
4 Straw mat
5 'Eureka!'
6 With 19
Across, famed black abolitionist
7 '... Hold Your Hand.'
8 L'Esperanza
9 MOMA
10 Offshore flapper
11 Complete
12 Tasso's patron
13 Suffixes with ordinal numbers

ACROSS

- 21 Concha's cape
22 Johnny...
23 Title for Jesse Jackson
28 Conger
29 Kin of geom.
32 Behing schedule
33 Ancient region, now part of Iran
34 Minor dispute
35 The Indians
36 Type of spar
37 Subject of a Styron book
41 Source of a yellowish oil
43 '... Lady.'
T. N. Page short story
46 Official who checks accounts
49 Printers' measures
51 Illegal smoke
53 '... told by an idiot.'
Macbeth
55 'Rugletto' composer
56 West down
57 Secretary of the Treasury
58 Exclamations from Haiti
59 Bird's gull
60 Macjongs piece
61 Sandwich bread
62 Cries of pain

BOOKS

AMONG THE BELIEVERS

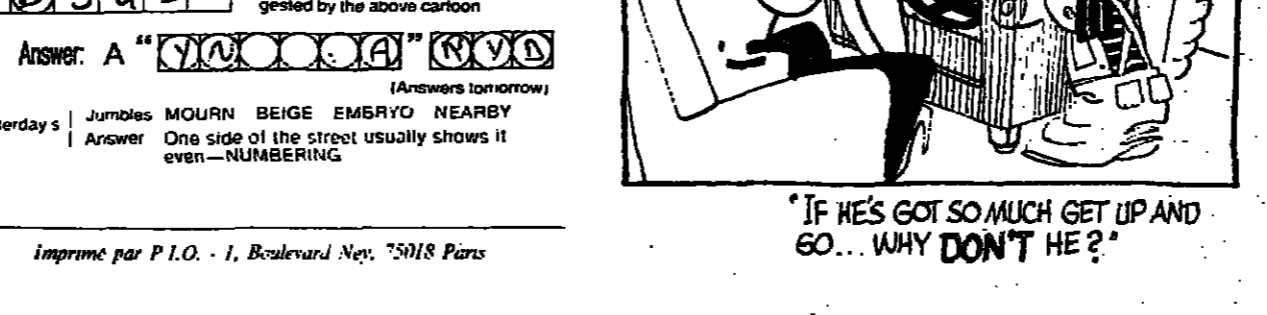
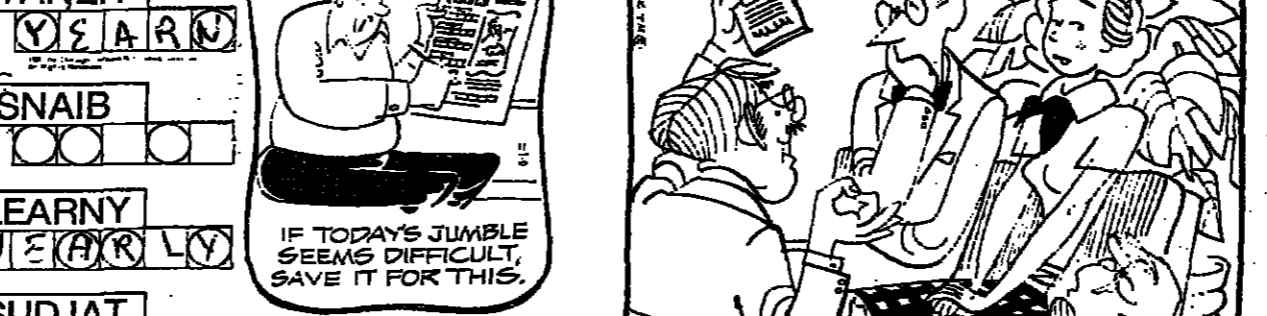
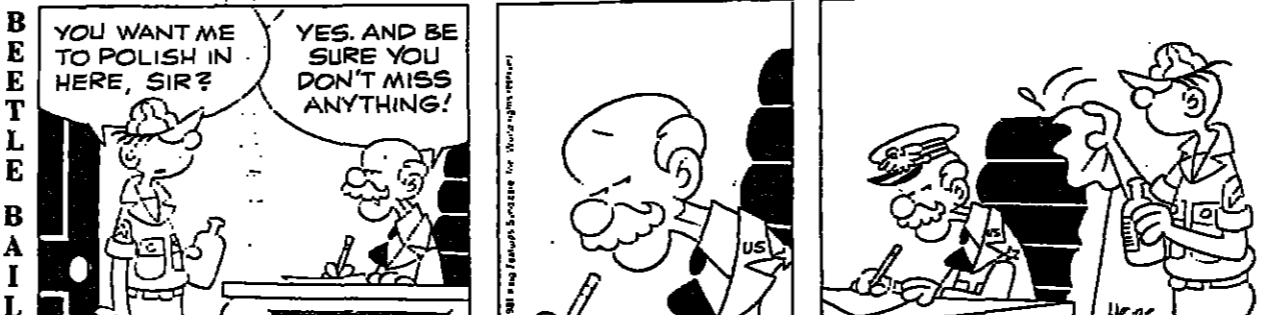
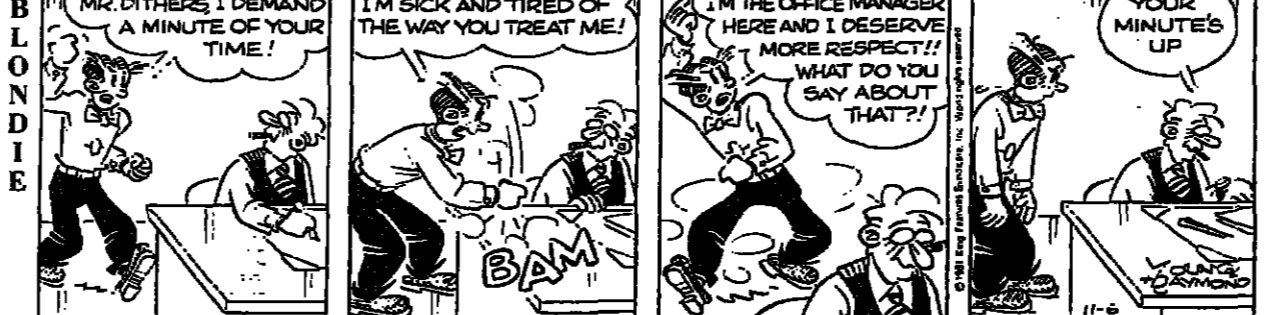
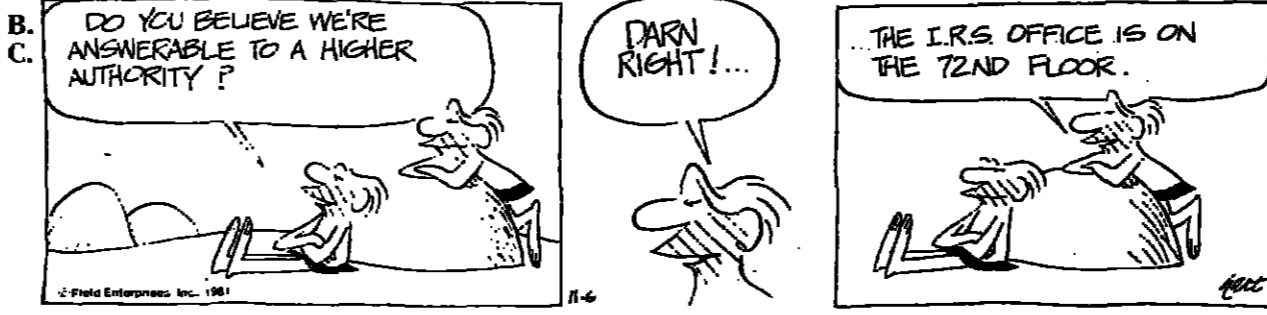
An Islamic Journey

By V.S. Naipaul, 430 pp. \$15.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the very start of his... 'Among the Believers'... before he has begun his 'Islamic Journey'...



complain about a book that yields so many incandescent passages... 'Among the Believers'...

But what else should we have expected... 'Among the Believers'...

Nor is it quite fair to expect the shaping art of the skilled novelist... 'Among the Believers'...

Solution to Previous Puzzle... STAR ROBS WRING... TOOD ROBS HANGI...

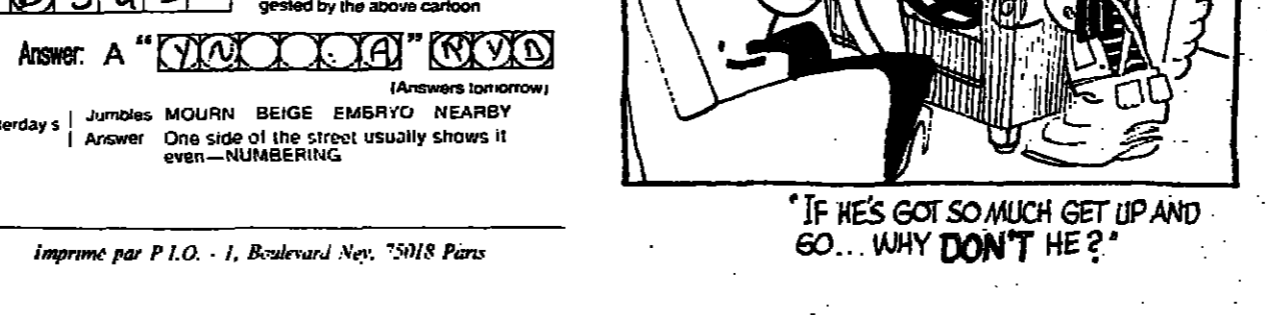
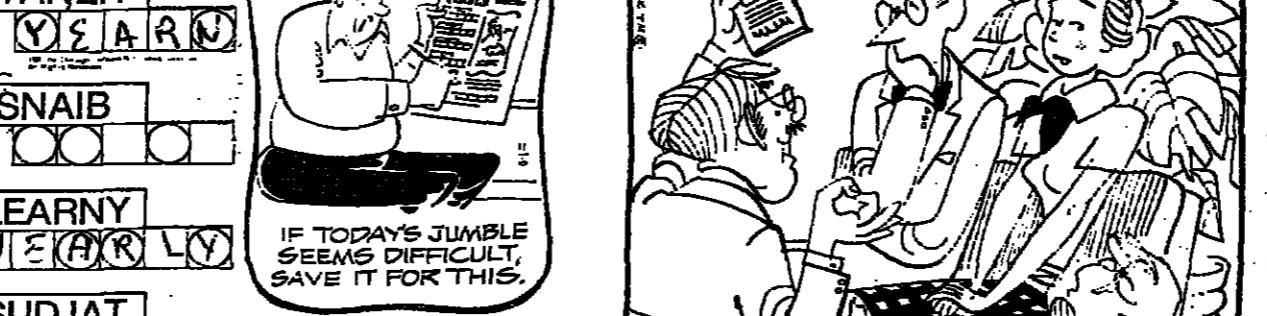
BRIDGE... Ever since the world team championship for the Bermuda Bowl...

WEST... NORTH(D)... EAST... SOUTH... Both sides were vulnerable. The bid: North East South West...

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions for various cities like ALGARVE, ALGIERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

Table with columns for fund name, value, and other details under the heading 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS'.



JUMBLE... Unscramble these four Jumbles... YANER, SNAIB, LEARNY, SUDJAT... Answer: A 'YANER' 'SNAIB' 'LEARNY' 'SUDJAT'...

DENNIS THE MENACE... 'IF HE'S GOT SO MUCH GET UP AND GO... WHY DON'T HE?'

Observer

Sorting Out Fanatics

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Mrs. Delia Odorra of Little Rock, Ark., wants someone to straighten her out about fundamentalists, extremists and fanatics.



Baker

The distinctions are vividly illuminated by a new story from Schenectady about the troubles of a man named Jordan Clive who did not much care what brand of toothpaste he brushed with.

Having just moved in from Pittsburgh, where anything goes when it comes to toothpaste, Clive naturally thought it curious that neighbors encountering him on the street invariably greeted him with "You'll wonder when the yellow went when you brush your teeth with Pepsodent."

Investigating, Clive learned that these were words from an advertising campaign used by Pepsodent toothpaste in the great era of radio. Clive had settled in a neighborhood that was a hotbed of Pepsodent fundamentalism.

At first, Clive was amused and took the flippant line by replying to the neighborhood greeting with some equally antique radio advertising slogan.

The trouble began when he passed the Culbertsons on the sidewalk one day and Mrs. Culbertson nodded and said, "You'll wonder when the yellow went when you brush your teeth with Pepsodent."

"Come, let us brush together," said Culbertson. "You go ahead and brush if you feel like it," Clive said. "I'll just use a little dental floss."

Culbertson was a Pepsodent fundamentalist, but not an extremist. Therefore he did not proceed against Clive, though Clive's manipulation of the dental floss not only disgusted him, but also offended his beliefs.

The story soon reached Kinch, who was an extremist. Kinch decided to dramatize the need for a new law that would protect society by putting floss users in jail.

When Clive awoke one night to find six miles of knotted dental floss burning on his lawn, he called the police, who thought it was funny, which so angered Clive that he circled a petition.

This challenge to Pepsodent enraged the neighborhood fanatics, who were led by the youthful student firebrand Pooch Paladeno.

"It was written by the ancient advertising agents of our grandfathers' time that man will wonder where the yellow went when he brushes his teeth with Pepsodent," the youthful Pooch told his fellow fanatics.

The neighborhood's fundamentalists were repelled by such brutality, but hoped Clive would emerge from the experience improved by less yellow teeth.

The fanatics brought a mirror, forcing Clive to smile into it while tugging him with cries of "Guess where the yellow went!" then poured through the streets shouting, "We brushed his choppers with Pepsodent."

There you have it, Mrs. Odorra. Some people keep the faith, some people legislate it, and some people sock you in the teeth with it.

New York Times Service

Alan Paton: A New Cry for His Land

His First Novel in Three Decades Takes Up Theme of Apartheid Again

By Richard Williams

JOHANNESBURG — Alan Paton, author of one of the most acclaimed novels of modern times and arch-critic of apartheid, has published his first work of fiction in nearly 30 years.

Like his famous "Cry, the Beloved Country," the novel's subject is South Africa's racially divided society, for according to Paton "If you write a novel in South Africa which didn't concern the central issues, it wouldn't be worth reading."

The title of the new book, "Ah, but Your Land Is Beautiful," was taken by Paton from people who come to visit him at his home outside Durban. Reluctant to comment on the country's policies when asked what they think of South Africa, they reply "Ah, but your land is beautiful."

"What they really mean is how can there be so much grief for so many in a country which is so beautiful," Paton said in a recent interview.

"Cry, the Beloved Country," Paton's first novel, was written in 1948, the year the mainly Afrikaner National Party gained power with a mandate from the white electorate to strengthen the country's racial laws.

One of the first South African books to awaken the world to the country's racial problems, told the story of a Zulu parson and his son who is arrested for the murder of a white man.

Praised by Western critics as being among the best novels of modern times, it won Paton fame as one of the most trenchant critics of apartheid.

"Ah, but Your Land Is Beautiful," is set in the period between 1952 and 1958, when the National Party government was establishing the edifice of apartheid laws that govern relations between the country's white minority and the other racial groups.

It is the first of a planned trilogy covering events from 1952 to 1976 when schoolchildren in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto rioted against an

education system that in their eyes condemned them to second-class status.

The novel sets the historical events of the period against the lives of ordinary people — a black family, an Asian family and a family of English-speaking liberals opposed to apartheid.

Letters to an Aunt

Letters from an Afrikaner civil servant to his self-questioning aunt punctuate the book. The aunt begins to doubt that the solutions put forward by the gov-

ernment can solve South Africa's racial problems, but for the civil servant it is the dawn of a golden age for the Afrikaner.

His letters frequently contain enthusiastic references to "Dr. Hendrik," a politician he sees as destined to lead the Afrikaner nation. "Dr. Hendrik," although never named by Paton, is clearly Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, architect of apartheid, who during the period covered by this book, as minister of Native Affairs, controlled the lives of South Africa's non-white majority.

"Ah, but Your Land Is Beautiful" ends with "Dr. Hendrik" becoming prime minister, setting the scene for the second part of the trilogy, which Paton is tentatively thinking of calling "A New Heaven and a New Earth."

"That is definitely what Verwoerd and the National Party felt they were creating. It hasn't worked out and it isn't going to work out either," Paton said.

Second Volume Nearly Finished

The second book, which Paton has nearly finished, will cover events such as Sharpeville, where 69 blacks were shot dead by police during a 1960 demonstration, and the establishment of the republic in 1961. It will end with the assassination of Dr. Verwoerd by a deranged parliamentary messenger in 1966.

Many of the non-Afrikaners in "Ah, but Your Land Is Beautiful" including several real-life characters, belong to the multiracial Liberal Party, which Alan Paton helped to found in 1953.

He was elected chairman of the party, which was implacably opposed to apartheid, three years later and remained its head until 1968 when multiracial parties were forced to disband by the government.

Autobiography

Involvement in politics prevented Paton, now 78, from writing fiction for nearly 30 years — his previous novel, "Too Late the Phalarope," appeared in 1953.

But last year he published the first half of his autobiography "Towards the Mountain," which takes his story up to 1948, when the publication of "Cry, the Beloved Country" transformed his life. It is a project he intends to continue after completing his fictional trilogy.

Despite no longer taking an active part in politics, Alan Paton still sounds a note of cautious optimism for the future of the country he so deeply loves.

In a recent newspaper interview, he said "I don't see a way out of our present political dilemma. But I am not prepared to say there isn't one. If I thought there was no way for our races to live together now or in the future, I would go and live somewhere else."



Alan Paton: "Ah, but Your Land Is Beautiful"

PEOPLE: Elvis' Doctor Acquitted

Of Overprescribing Drugs

In a crowded Memphis courtroom, Dr. George Nichopoulos, 54, was acquitted of 11 counts of criminally overprescribing addictive drugs to Elvis Presley, country-western singer Jerry Lee Lewis and seven other patients. The jury of six men and six women deliberated just over three hours before reaching the unanimous verdict for the acquittal on all counts. In three weeks of testimony, the prosecutors showed that Dr. Nichopoulos prescribed more than 19,000 doses of narcotics, sedatives and stimulants to Presley in the 3 1/2 months before the entertainer died Aug. 16, 1977. They also showed that he prescribed a variety of stimulants and sedatives to Lewis and the other patients. Presley and Lewis were addicted to drugs, according to Dr. David Knott, a Memphis drug treatment specialist who saw Nichopoulos in the witness stand that he had prescribed the drugs, but he said many of those prescribed for Presley were thrown away or substituted with placebos.

He also said all nine patients mentioned in the 11-count indictment had been getting drugs from other sources when they first came to him for treatment. Nichopoulos said he gave them drugs in the hope of eliminating the other sources and then, once he became their sole supplier, weaning them from their drug dependency. . . . In Nashville, an Elvis Presley look-alike, together with Presley's former backup group, the Jordanaires, and his drummer D.J. Fontana, recorded a song entitled "Let's Give the King a Rest. 'Leave the guy alone,' said Jimmy Angel, who closely resembles the rock 'n' roll star and said he attended the high school Presley went to in Memphis. 'The guy is gone,' Angel continued. 'If you want to talk about him, talk about his music. Don't keep dragging up mud about him.'"

"I feel like Cinderella," Nancy Reagan said as she presented her white satin inaugural ball gown to the Smithsonian Institution. The gown had been lent to her for the inaugural by designer James Galanos, who made the donation to the Smithsonian in Mrs. Reagan's honor. She had worn the gown only twice — to the eight inaugural balls and to a diplomatic reception a few days later. Immediately after the presentation ceremony at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History,

the gown and its accessories were wheeled into the Hall of Presidents, to be locked in a display case with 43 other gowns worn by the nation's first ladies and presidential hostesses. . . . Ronald Reagan appears to be in the right place at the right time. The right place is the White House and the right time is now because of the terms of Norman Tyler Sobel's will. Sobel, an 85-year-old New York City broker, died Aug. 26 in an Erie, Pa., motel room after visiting his family's burial plot. His will, drawn up in 1972, directed that almost all of his money, a little more than \$100,000, be given to whoever was president at the time of his death. "For scientific research to improve mankind's lot." Although the president is not allowed to accept personal gifts, his attorney hopes Reagan may be able to accept the money as executor of an estate and spend it for the public good.

Melina didn't mean it. Greece's new culture minister, Melina Mercouri, was apparently only joking when she said she wanted to visit the all-male monastic community of Mount Athos in northern Greece which bears all females from its sacred ground. A remark she made at a ministry conference was widely reported and opposition newspapers stated the actress-politician seriously meant to make a trip to the peninsula by helicopter. "It was never intended seriously," her press spokeswoman said.

A Who's Who of international opera gathered at the Kennedy Center in Washington in a fellow benefit concert for George London, the American baritone and opera impresario. The program, including performances by 17 operatic stars, was taped for television broadcast next June and will also be issued as a record. Beverly Sills, a warm and witty mistress of ceremonies, told the audience that the program's tape will be played for London, who suffered brain damage after cardiac arrest in 1977, so he could share in his friends' tribute.

The Onassis Foundation announced in Geneva that this year's \$100,000 awards will go to Greek archaeologist Prof. Manolis Andronikos and French physician Dr. Bernard Koehner.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Real estate listings for various regions including Canada, Great Britain, Paris & Suburbs, Luxembourg, and others. Includes details on properties, prices, and contact information.

International Business Message Center advertisement. Offers business message services, including international calls and document handling.

Business Opportunities section. Lists various investment and business opportunities, including real estate, retail, and service businesses. Includes contact details for each listing.

Real Estate For Sale section. Features multiple listings for properties in various locations, including Houston, Florida, and other areas. Includes details on property features and agent contact information.

Various classified advertisements including 'AMERICA CALLING', 'MOVING', 'HONG KONG VISIT', 'PERSONALS', 'MOVING', 'ALLIED VAN LINES', 'INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION', 'CETI', 'UNITED VAN LINES', 'DOMINICAN REPUBLIC', 'GERMANY', 'PACCARAT', and 'LONDON APARTMENTS'.

Paccarat advertisement. Promotes luxury watches and jewelry, featuring the brand name and contact information for their Paris showroom.